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MORE ON POLISH DELEGATE'S SPEECH AT MBFR SESSION

AU0316502Y Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 30 Jun 78 pp 1, 6 AU

[Vienna dispatch by PAP special correspondent Andrzej Rayacher: "Vienna Disarmament Negotiations--The Socialist States' Proposals Are a Basis of Compromise--The Polish Delegate's Speech"]

[Text] On Thursday, 29 June, the 19 states participating in negotiations on mutual reductions in armed forces and armaments held their 175th plenary session, which was addressed by Ambassador Tadeusz Strulak, chairman of the Polish delegation, who chaired the session.

In his speech, Strulak stressed that the proposal submitted by the four socialist states--the USSR, Poland, the CSSR and the GDR--constitutes a good basis for an accord because it envisages solutions based on mutually agreed principles, which take into account the particular need to greatly reduce the excessively large concentration of troops in central Europe to the agreed upon equal levels.

From the beginning of the negotiations, the Western side put forward the principle of "parity and collectivity" as the key demand. The Western delegations stressed that the most effective way to insure parity would be to concentrate on reductions in the ground forces by lowering their numerical strength to a common ceiling of 700,000 soldiers each for NATO and the Warsaw Pact. The socialist states accepted this argument, and agreed to reduce their ground forces only and to establish, as the final result of the reduction, a ceiling of 700,000 soldiers each for the two sides, and a ceiling including ground and air forces of 900,000 soldiers.

The Polish representative said that this proposal by the socialist states contains an important pledge regarding military stabilization and mutual security in central Europe. It should not be underestimated.

Ambassador Strulak drew attention to the fact that the principle of collectivity does not free anyone from participating in reductions of armed forces, however. This is why the socialist states propose that all the states directly participating in the Vienna negotiations should reduce the numerical strength of their troops in proportion to their numerical strength in the zone of the reductions.

The West's demand that it should be allowed to shift unlimited numbers of troops of the West European states, especially of those that are strongest militarily, is incomprehensible, Ambassador Strulak stated. This would clearly violate the interests of the socialist states' security. The West also shows inconsistency in the negotiations, envisaging the establishment in the zone of reductions of a ceiling only for the national armed forces of the United States and the Soviet Union. The establishment of such ceilings, Ambassador Strulak said, would create extensive possibilities for the West European states to make up [uzupelnic] the eventual one-sided reductions in the troops of their allies. This is why extending the collective ceilings concerning reductions, and identical limitations on the troops of all the direct participants, is the only logical and just solution. Ambassador Strulak stressed that this is the indispensable element of the concept of the common collective ceiling, a concept to which the socialist states agree.

YUGOSLAV COMMENTS ON ALBANIAN SUPPORT FOR VIETNAM

LD031855Y Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 3 Jul 78 LD

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] The relations between Vietnam and China are approaching a point when even cold diplomatic exchanges will no longer be possible. Vietnam has rejected Peking's demand for the opening of Chinese consulates and China has closed Vietnamese consulates on its territory. The polemic between the two countries is becoming increasingly sharp and has also been joined, in addition to a number of member-countries of the so-called socialist comity of nations, by Albania.

Albanian involvement on the side of Vietnam is somewhat neater and more measured ideologically but is no less anti-Chinese or anti-Kampuchean than the involvement of the USSR and that of a number of its allies. The confirmation that this is so is to be found in the fact that the Soviet news agency TASS carried in full the ZERI I POPULLIT article on the situation in Southeast Asia which expresses unreserved support for the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. The identity of the Albanian stand with the stands of individual countries of the so-called socialist comity of nations should perhaps not be interpreted as a sign of Albanian rapprochement with its former allies, although it is obvious, on the other hand, that there are people who consider this a possibility. For instance, Albanian criticism of Mao's theory of the three worlds, with all the qualifications inherent in this criticism, has been received very favorably by some member-countries of the socialist community and one could say that the same applies to the criticism of the policy of nonalinement, which as a rule contains crude attacks on Yugoslavia.

There is a host of explanations as to why Albania is behaving in this way and one of them, probably the most essential one, is the internal situation in Albania. During the postwar years, or to be more accurate, since the Yugoslav Communist Party's conflict with the Informburo, three big purges have been carried out in Albania which by their nature were both anti-Yugoslav and anti-Soviet, and now anti-Chinese. The anti-Yugoslav policy of the Albanian leadership has remained the most consistent, and as things stand now, no positive changes are to be expected in this respect. However, as far as the anti-Soviet and anti-Chinese orientation is concerned, by all accounts Albania is approaching an interpretation of socialism in terms of camps to the same degree as it is moving away from China. Confirmation of this is not to be found only in Albania's unreserved support for Vietnam in its conflict with Kampuchea and China, but also in other Albanian actions, both on the internal and on the international plane. Of course, no one has anything against good relations between Vietnam and Albania, but the support which Albania is rendering Vietnam at the present juncture is not channeled toward cooling down the existing tension nor is it motivated by the regret that the relations between Vietnam and Kampuchea, until yesterday allies in the anti-imperialist struggle, have reached a crisis; it is motivated by the desire to make the crisis, not only that between Vietnam and Kampuchea, but also that between Vietnam and China, even worse.

Internationalization of the Vietnam-Kampuchea and Vietnam-China conflict is the worst path that the three socialist countries could have embarked on. However, there is something even worse than the worst we mentioned: A belief that there can be no peaceful solution.

Any onesidedness in the assessment of the present crisis to which Albania, too, has now submitted for goodness knows what reason, is directly at odds with the interests of peace and socialism.

Vietnam, Kampuchea and China should be left to find a way out of the crisis themselves, and all those who would like this to happen should help them to do so. It would be sufficient not to meddle in the conflict which causes enough of a headache to the parties involved.

LLESHI GREETS ALGERIA'S BOUMEDIENE ON NATIONAL DAY

AU041502Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1230 GMT 4 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Haxhi Lleshi, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, has sent the following telegram to Houari Boumediene, president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria and chairman of the Revolutionary Council:

On the occasion of the anniversary of Algeria's proclamation of independence, it is my pleasure to convey to you most cordial greetings and best wishes for the happiness of the fraternal Algerian people. May the friendly relations between our two peoples and countries develop and strengthen continually for their common good and for the good of the struggle against imperialism and neocolonialism.

GREEK SONG, DANCE ARTISTIC ENSEMBLE ARRIVES FOR TOUR

AU051543Y Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 4 Jul 78 pp 1 and 4 AU

[ATA headline: "A Greek Song and Dance Artistic Ensemble Arrived in our Country"]

[Text] A Greek song and dance artistic ensemble including the "Kristalis" folklore group and the musical ensemble of composer (Jorge Kacaru) has arrived in our country at the invitation of the Albanian Committee for Cultural and Friendly Relations with Foreign Countries. The ensemble is led by (Theodhoros Kritas). The ensemble is also accompanied by (Dhimiter Xanellas), official of the directorate of culture attached to the Foreign Ministry of the Republic of Greece.

At the village of Kakavie in Gjirokaster District, the Greek artists were welcomed by Kristo Jorgji, deputy chairman of the Committee for Culture and the Arts of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania; Ferdi Karagjozi, general secretary of the Albanian Committee for Cultural and Friendly Relations with Foreign Countries, and other comrades.

During its tour of Albania, the Greek song and dance artistic ensemble will perform in several cities. Yesterday and the day before, the Greek song and dance artistic ensemble performed in the city of Saranda. The performance was attended by workers from production centers, artists and others.

The performance given the day before yesterday was also attended by Jordan Pani, chairman of the Sarande District People's Council Executive Committee; Kristo Jorgji, deputy chairman of the Committee for Culture and the Arts of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania; Ferdi Karagjozi, general secretary of the Albanian Committee for Cultural and Friendly Relations with Foreign Countries, and other comrades. Evstathios Mitsopoulos, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Greece to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, also attended the performance.

Before the performance, those present were greeted by Petrit Idrizi, chief of the education and culture section of the District People's Council Executive Committee; (Erminia Fotiadhu), leader of the "Kristalis" folklore group; and composer (Jorge Kacaru), leader of the musical ensemble. The spectators applauded the performance, which was followed by a dinner hosted by Jordan Pani, chairman of the Sarande District People's Council Executive Committee.

FURTHER REPORTS ON CROP DAMAGE FROM STORMS

BTA Reporter Comments

LD031618Y Sofia BTA in English 1437 GMT 3 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Sofia, July 3 (BTA)--The sudden cold spells early in May gravely afflicted the grain and perennial crops in Bulgaria. The unusually wide cold wave which struck the country late in June (?attacked) with strong rain and hailstorms many Bulgarian counties. In the course of the talks a BTA reporter had with specialists of the Ministry of Agriculture and the Food Industry, he was informed that farm crops were afflicted to a different degree in different parts of Bulgaria on an area totalling 950,000 hectares.

Bulgarian farmers are now engaged in a campaign for surmounting the considerable losses inflicted by the natural calamities. The agro-industrial complexes have concentrated their efforts on finishing the harvest as soon as possible, as well as on the speediest clearing of the afflicted areas in order to sow them under secondary crops. Some 350,000 hectares will be sown to such secondary crops as maize, turnip and vegetables. About 178,000 hectares of these are under irrigation.

Bulgaria had been victim to similar natural calamities in the past, but thanks to the taken measures, the losses had been compensated to a great extent. The powerful material and technological base of the agro-industrial complexes and the efforts of the Bulgarian farmers are a good guarantee that the Bulgarian agriculture will succeed again in compensating for the losses inflicted by the natural calamities.

Second Crop Sowing Urged

AU031520Y Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 30 Jun 78 p 1 AU

[Editorial: "A Major Political and Economic Task"]

[Text] Recently storms, hailstorms and torrential rains have inflicted severe damage on agriculture in several okrugs. Fall and spring crops have been destroyed to a certain degree, as well as significant areas of vegetables, fruits and vineyards.

The losses are great, but then the capacities of our agricultural industry are huge. This is not the first time that various natural disasters have inflicted similar damage, and the plans have still been fulfilled and overfulfilled, and the damage offset. Consequently, there is no reason now for half-heartedness and pessimism.

We have fertile land, a long summer, a warm fall, powerful equipment and a developed chemical industry. We also have people with rich experience who are tenacious and inventive, and who know how to overcome difficulties of this sort. The caprices of nature cannot upset our balance in the area of agriculture, which has reached such a degree of development that it has every chance to restore all that nature has taken from it.

The main thing now is to mobilize all forces to make better use of the reserves. Offsetting the damage is a major political and economic task. The party committees and organizations and the economic leaderships have already begun to solve this task. Under the leadership of the BCP okrug organizations in the affected regions, commissions have been established to evaluate the damage on the spot and issue concrete directives about what is to be done to each agrarian-industrial complex and each brigade, in accordance with the specific conditions.

However, in order to acquire more production and fully offset the damage, it is necessary for the other regions as well as all other branches of the national economy to undertake timely measures for utilizing the existing reserves.

Where are the main efforts to be directed? The growing of second crops is the basic and biggest reserve of agriculture for offsetting the losses. There is experience and a tradition in this respect. One can point to many brigades, farms and agrarian-industrial complexes that for years now have been growing two to three harvests per year on irrigated and non-irrigated areas, and are achieving good results.

Intensive harvesting of barley is going on throughout the country. This allows us to immediately use the available plots of land again. What crops are to be grown? Those that are needed by the national economy and can simultaneously develop and yield a good harvest in the fall, such as corn, potatoes and vegetables. They are most important for increasing production and fulfilling the plans. The most attention and most land must be devoted to corn. There is hardly an agrarian-industrial complex that has planted corn on irrigated plots without reaping a good harvest. Now the earth is sufficiently moist. This is an important precondition for using the non-irrigated plots for growing appropriate crops. Necessity now obliges us to plant second crops on every available plot of land except those with perennial plants.

The sowing must also be accelerated if good results are to be achieved, the sooner the better. Time must be saved and we must take advantage of the moist earth. These are factors of decisive importance for insuring a good harvest. Therefore there must be no delay between harvesting and sowing; the available plots of land are to be sown immediately. The Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, for its part, must immediately provide seeds and planting material.

It is wrong to look only to agriculture for reserves to offset the damage. They are to be found everywhere--in industry, construction, management, servicing--in the entire national economy. One of the main duties of the ministries and departments is to review their possibilities not only for increasing production but also for blocking all channels through which resources, raw materials, and materials are leaking out, and for postponing all expenditures we can manage without this year and next.

The party committees and organizations in the agro-industrial complexes and the industrial-agrarian complexes are now required to develop broad political and clarifying activity to show the benefit of growing two to three harvests per year, and to popularize and assert the front-rank experience. The timely and qualitative sowing of second crops must become one of the basic indexes in the competition between the working collectives and equipment operators. The question is not only one of throwing the seed on the ground and reporting the plan as being fulfilled. The harvesting will depend mostly on how and when the earth has been ploughed and what conditions have been created for developing the crops. The communists and Komsomol members must set good examples during these days.

No uncertainties, delays or time wasting are to be allowed. One must act quickly, with all forces and on a broad front. Starting today all cooperative farm members, equipment operators, and agricultural working collectives must be mobilized for the struggle to quickly harvest the fall crops, use the raw materials of the affected areas, insure the better growing of the spring crops, the vines and vegetables with a view of reaping better harvests, and to plant all irrigated and non-irrigated plots of land with appropriate crops.

This is the task of the day. The interests of the country and the entire people dictate it.

If appropriate measures are taken for implementing this task in an exemplary fashion, there is no doubt that the national economy will fulfill its plans and programs, and will secure enough production for our people.

Sofia Adopts Relief Measures

AU0320302 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 3 Jul 78 AU

[Summary] The Sofia City People's Council Executive Committee held a session today devoted mainly to the compensation for the damages caused by natural disasters to the agricultural sector. In this connection, Lyubomir Bonchev, first deputy chairman of the Executive Committee, was interviewed by a Sofia radio reporter.

"Above all, a comprehensive compensation program will be worked out in these forthcoming days." It is envisaged to sow 32,500 decares of silage corn as a second crop, in order to cover the fodder needs. "It is also being envisaged to revise the counterplans and to work out additional measures for the most economical expenditure of financial means and materials, in order to reduce material expenditures for the second half of the year by approximately 5 percent." It is also envisaged to efficiently organize the active participation of secondary school and university student brigades and brigades of employees from various enterprises in order to insure a prompt and high quality harvest. The Executive Committee has also adopted a decision to revise counterplans in the industrial, transportation and construction sectors in order to improve the technical organization of labor, so that all tasks stemming from the national party conference decisions can be efficiently implemented.

Kubadinski Visits Shumen Okrug

AU0520252 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 5 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Pencho Kubadinski, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council, arrived today in Shumen Okrug. Together with Georgi Nachev, first secretary of the Shumen Okrug Party Committee; Yordan Yordanov, chairman of the okrug People's Council Executive Committee, and other okrug leaders, he visited some areas that have recently been damaged by natural disaster.

At the Shumen agro-industrial complex, Comrade Kubadinski was briefed on the measures undertaken to compensate for the damage.

At the Preslav agro-industrial complex, Mincho Yankov, first secretary of the town party committee, reported that the entire population was organized to intensively work for the accomplishment of the compensation program.

Comrade Kubadinski made some recommendations connected with the growing of second crops of corn and millet. He focused attention on the fact that use must be made of everything left in the damaged areas and that measures must be undertaken to achieve maximum yields from the crops that have not been damaged.

Papazov, Karadzhov Visit Okrugs

AU0120532 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 1 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Nacho Papazov, BCP Central Committee Secretariat member, attended an extraordinary session of the Silistra Okrug Party Committee Bureau in Silistra.

Measures were discussed on how to rapidly and completely harvest and utilize the fruit and autumn crops as well as the sowing campaign for grain and fodder crops in connection with compensating for the damage caused by the natural disaster and yesterday's heavy rains in the Danube River area in Dobrudzha. Papazov later visited the Silistra Okrug areas that have been most severely hit by the disaster.

A joint plenum of the Vratsa Okrug Party Committee and the okrug People's Council Executive Committee held in Vratsa was attended by Stoyan Karadzhov, chairman of the BCP Central Control-Auditing Commission. A program on reducing the damage caused by the natural disasters in the okrug amounting to 6,675,000 leva was discussed. This program provides for additionally sowing second crops on an area of 280,000 decares.

Hailstorm in Stara Zagora

AU051047Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0830 GMT 4 Jul 78 AU

[Summary] Heavy rains again hit Stara Zagora Okrug last night. The Rozova Dolina agro-industrial complex in Kazanluk was heavily hit by a hailstorm and various agricultural crops, fruit and vegetable gardens were destroyed.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY DECLARATION DENOUNCES APARTHEID

AU051522Y Sofia BTA in English 1430 GMT 5 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, July 5 (BTA)--"The Bulgarian National Assembly categorically denounces the policy of apartheid and unanimously declares itself against the attempts of the neocolonialists, inspired by NATO, to create neocolonialist regimes in South Africa in order to let the racist minorities there stay in power. In the international year of struggle against the apartheid the Bulgarian National Assembly calls for complete liquidation of the apartheid, for realization of the right to self-determination of the peoples in the southern part of the African Continent," reads the declaration in connection with the international year for struggle against the apartheid, approved unanimously today by the 8th session of the 7th National Assembly.

The document points out that, loyal to her principled policy of support to the struggle of the peoples against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and the apartheid, Bulgaria has unswervingly rendered and will continue to render support and to back the national liberation movements in South Africa in their just and lawful struggle against the colonial bondage, for freedom and independence. It is also noted that Bulgaria has not maintained and is not maintaining diplomatic, consular, political, economic, military, cultural or any other relations with the racist Pretoria regime.

"The inhuman policy of apartheid and racial oppression, the most arrogant form of colonial domination and a shameful political anachronism of our epoch has sufficient grounds to be declared by the world organization a crime against mankind. A true spokesman of the will and strivings of the Bulgarian people for peace, international security and cooperation among the peoples, in support of the nations fighting for national and social liberation, the Bulgarian National Assembly warmly greets the UN appeal for stepping up the struggle against the apartheid in South Africa," the declaration stresses.

The racist regimes in the southern part of the African Continent are assessed as one of the dangerous sources of tension and conflicts. The declaration points out that, worried by the steady unfolding of the national liberation struggle, the racist rulers in the South African Republic and south Rhodesia, widely and systematically supported by the multinational monopolies and certain Western countries--NATO members, who refuse to put up with the progressive development of Africa and are trying to preserve their interests and privileges in that part of the world, are stepping up terror against the native population and attempt to impose a neocolonial solution to the problems in the African south and still more often undertake aggressive moves against the sovereign African states. It is underlined that thus they create a direct threat to peace and international security.

The aspirations of the South African Republic to come into possession of nuclear arms and the efforts of some NATO states to organize the so-called "pan-African security force" are particularly sharply condemned in the declaration. The document points out that these are new moments in the dangerous game against peace and security in that part of the world.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS, TRADE UNION SECRETARIAT HOLD SESSION

AU052013Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 5 Jul 78 AU

[Text] A joint session of the Council of Ministers and the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council Secretariat was held today, devoted to the fulfillment of the national program for labor health and safety and state traffic safety. A decision was adopted in which the social and political importance of (?this decision) was emphasized and the measures aiming at further perfecting labor safety and health were justified.

Following this, a session of the Council of Ministers was held at which the work of the Sofia City People's Council and the Mikhaylovgrad Okrug People's Council Executive Committee on improving the complex services was critically analyzed. A decision was made on building a new metallurgical combine. The Council of Ministers Bureau approved some additional measures for securing [words indistinct] and raw materials for 1978.

A proposal on establishing two economic combines at the Ministry of Internal Trade and Service [words indistinct] that will perfect the Korekom foreign trade organization.

SYRIAN TRADE UNION DELEGATION ARRIVES 2 JUL

AU022023Y Sofia BTA in English 1850 GMT 2 Jul 78 AU

[Summary] Sofia, 2 Jul BTA--A delegation of the General Federation of the Trade Unions of the working people in the Syrian Arab Republic, headed by the chairman of the federation, Mr Izz ad-Din an-Nasir, arrived here today at the invitation of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions.

At Sofia airport the guests were met by the chairman of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions Mr Misho Mishev. Talks began in the capital between the Syrian TU delegation and a Bulgarian TU delegation headed by Mr Misho Mishev. The delegations informed each other of the work of the trade unions in the two countries and reviewed their links and cooperation so far. Views were exchanged on questions of the international TU movement. A plan for the promotion of relations between the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions and the General Federation of the Trade Unions of the working people in the Syrian Arab Republic was discussed.

Trade Cooperation Plan Signed

LD041737Y Sofia BTA in English 1420 GMT 4 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Sofia, July 4 (BTA)--"The cooperation plan we approved here today stands proof to the deepening of our joint work, of the expansion of the Bulgaro-Syrian relations", said Mr 'Izz ad-Din an-Nasir, chairman of the General Federation of Labour Unions of Syria, [word indistinct] the signing of a cooperation plan between the Bulgarian and the Syrian trade unions here today.

The delegation of the Syrian TU federation paid a three-day official visit to Bulgaria. Its members had talks with the chairman of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions, Mr Misho Mishev.

The 1979-80 cooperation plan provides for exchange of delegations, activists, expansion of contacts between different industrial enterprises and branch trade unions. The two sides will also exchange readers on TU problems. The plan lays emphasis on the necessity for the Bulgarian trade unions and the General Federation of Labour Unions of Syria to coordinate better their interaction in the World Federation of Trade Unions, the International Labour Organization and other international organizations. Syrian TU workers will be also trained in Bulgaria.

In the last five or six years cooperation between the Bulgarian trade unions and the General Federation of Labour Unions of Syria deepened and offered an opportunity to bring the existing contacts on a higher level. In 1975, during the visit of a delegation of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions to Syria, the first agreement on cooperation between the TU centres was signed, and the results of this cooperation are estimated as good.

GHANAIAN NATIONAL CHARTER COMMITTEE DELEGATION VISITS

Meets With Kubadinski

AU031716Y Sofia BTA in English 1435 GMT 3 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Sofia (BTA)--Today the chairman of the National Council of the Fatherland Front, Mr Pencho Kubadinski, had talks with the official delegation of the National (Charter) [as received] Committee of the Republic of Ghana. The delegation, headed by Colonel Parker Yarney, chairman of the committee, arrived here last night on a one-week visit at the invitation of the National Council of the Fatherland Front. During its stay the Ghanaian representatives will have meetings with Bulgarian state leaders. The opportunities for expanding cooperation between the National Charter Committee and the Fatherland Front will be discussed. At the meeting with Mr Kubadinski the guests from Ghana exchanged information on the work of the two organizations.

Zhivkov Receives Delegation

AU032021Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 3 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, received the delegation of the Committee of the National Charter of the Republic of Ghana headed by Col Parker Yarney, minister of information and chairman of the committee. The meeting was attended by Georgi Petkov, secretary of the Fatherland Front National Council.

Tanchev Receives Delegation

AU051047Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 4 Jul 78 AU

[Summary] Petur Tanchev, first deputy chairman of the State Council, today received the Ghanaian delegation of the Committee of the National Charter led by Col Parker Yarney, the committee's chairman and Ghana's commissioner of information.

DANISH COMMUNIST PARTY CHAIRMAN ARRIVES 3 JUL

AU032017Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 3 Jul 78 AU

[Text] At the invitation of the BCP Central Committee, Joergen Jensen, chairman of the Danish Communist Party, arrived in Bulgaria tonight.

At Sofia airport he was welcomed by Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, and by highranking officials of the BCP Central Committee.

Received by Zhivkov

AU041949Y Sofia BTA in English 1850 GMT 4 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, July 4 (BTA)--The first secretary of the BCP CC Todor Zhivkov today received Mr Joergen Jensen, chairman of the Danish Communist Party, who is here on a visit at the invitation of the CC of the BCP.

During the talks which proceeded in a cordial and fraternal atmosphere a broad and useful exchange of views was (?exchanged) on topical questions of the international situation and the international communist and workers' movement. The further development of fraternal cooperation between the two parties on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism was discussed.

The unanimity in the views and evaluations of the two parties on all the questions discussed was reaffirmed.

The meeting was attended by Messrs [words indistinct] the Danish Communist Party, (Jorn Chrispnskn) [words indistinct], Aleksandur Lilov, Politburo member and secretary of the CC of the BCP, and Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the CC of the BCP.

PORTUGUESE COMMUNIST PARTY DELEGATION VISITS

AU041423Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0530 GMT 4 Jul 78 AU

[Text] In fulfillment of the cooperation plan between the BCP Central Committee and the Portuguese Communist Party [PCP] Central Committee, a working group of the PCP Central Committee led by Carlos [name indistinct], member of the PCP Agricultural and Food Secretariat, has paid a visit to Bulgaria. The working group has studied the BCP's experience in the agriculture and food industry. Talks were held with Angel Bobokov, chief of the Agriculture Department at the BCP Central Committee, secretaries of okrug party committees in Pazardzhik, Sliven, Varna and Tolbukhin.

ZHIVKOV CONGRATULATES NEW PDRY PRESIDENT

AU032020Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 3 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, has sent a telegram to 'Ali Nasir Muhammad al-Hasan, chairman of the Presidential Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY], in which he congratulates him on the occasion of his assuming this post. The telegram expresses most sincere wishes for social progress of the friendly Yemeni people and assurances of full solidarity and support for the socialist development of the PDRY.

ORTHODOX CHURCH SYNOD HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

AU052005Y Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 5 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, July 5 (BTA)--"The struggle for social justice, against oppression and foreign dependence, for peace and understanding throughout the world, for immediate disarmament is one of the most important tasks of the World Council of Churches," declared today before journalists Dr Aaron Tholen (Cameroun), chairman of the Commission on Development with the council.

Dr Tholen and other well-known church officials took part in a press conference organized by the Holy Synod of the Bulgarian Orthodox Church in connection with the meeting in Sofia of the session of the Commission on Development.

The main subject of the session is the role of the churches in the socialist countries in solving the problems of the development of their and other peoples.

Beside the entire activity of the commission since its foundation eight years ago is being reviewed and its forthcoming tasks are being outlined. [sentence as received]

Speaking at the press conference, Dr Tholen noted the identity of the interests of the churches in the socialist countries with those of their peoples who are building up a new, happier future. He gave a high appraisal to the struggle of the socialist countries for a world without wars and arms, as well as to their support for the peoples of the third world who are striving to overcome colonial backwardness. Giving his impressions of the position of the Church in Bulgaria, he noted that despite its separation from the state it continues to place the state interests above everything else and in every way assists the Bulgarian people for the realization of their brightest ideals.

Prof Dr Barkat (Pakistan), chairman of the union "Justice and Mission" with the World Council of Churches, emphasized the contribution of the Bulgarian Orthodox Church to the work of the council.

BRIEFS

CONTROL COMMITTEE'S SESSION--"The session of the Committee for State and People's Control has ended. The results of the study, which were discussed today, again showed certain chronic shortcomings--shortcomings in the use of production capacities and basic funds in the implementation of scientific-technical achievements. This was particularly noticed in the spheres of the cellulose-paper industry, public services and the meat industry." The committee also adopted an unified, coordinated plan on the work of the national control system for the second half of 1978. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 4 Jul 78 AU]

ALOIS INDRA RECEIVES COMPATRIOTS FROM ABROAD

LD060308Y Prague CTK in English 2139 GMT 5 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Prague, July 5, CETEKA--Alois Indra, chairman of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly, received here today representatives of compatriot organizations from 10 countries who came to Czechoslovakia for celebrations of the 50th anniversary of the Czechoslovak Foreign Relations Institute department for care of Czechs and Slovaks abroad.

In his brief address, Alois Indra spoke about the successes of the Czechoslovak people in the construction of advanced socialist society, the mission and the activities of the Federal Assembly. He thanked the compatriots for spreading Czechoslovakia's good name abroad, and wished them a pleasant stay in their former homeland.

BILAK MEETS WITH GIEREK IN WARSAW, RETURNS HOME

LD052338Y Prague CTK in English 2105 GMT 1 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, July 5, CETEKA--Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium member and Central Committee Secretary Vasil Bilak met here today with Polish United Workers Party First Secretary Edward Gierek.

In a very cordial atmosphere they discussed the principal problems of the further strengthening of the fraternal Czechoslovak-Polish relations and especially implementation of measures adopted during the recent friendly meeting between Edward Gierek and the Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary Gustav Husak and the premiers of both countries Lubomir Strougal and Piotr Jaroszewicz. During his two-day visit to Warsaw at the invitation of the Polish United Workers Party Central Committee Vasil Bilak discussed problems of the further development of cooperation between the two parties and countries with the Polish Party's Politburo member and secretary Edward Babiuch and Secretary Ryszard Frelek.

In the spirit of complete agreement and full understanding they spoke also about the topical problems in European and world developments and the further strengthening of the unity of the international communist and workers movement on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. The talks re-affirmed that the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and the Polish United Workers Party are determined to enrich their cooperation with new content and forms which will contribute to a still greater extent to the promotion of fraternal Czechoslovak-Polish relations, strengthening of the unity of socialist states and their coordination in the implementation of the consistent peace policy seeking to consolidate the process of detente.

Prague, CETEKA--Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium Member and Central Committee Secretary Vasil Bilak returned home from the friendly working visit to Poland today.

FINANCE MINISTER LER RETURNS FROM VISIT TO IRAQ 5 JUL

LD052242Y Prague CTK in English 1632 GMT 5 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Prague, July 5, CETEKA--Czechoslovak Finance Minister Leopold Ler today returned from Baghdad where he signed an agreement on the establishment of a joint permanent commission for economic, commercial, scientific and technological cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Iraq.

Leopold Ler, chairman of the commission's Czechoslovak section, also held talks with Iraqi Government ministers.

HOFFMANN RECEIVES BUDAPEST TU COUNCIL DELEGATION

LD052302Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 5 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Karel Hoffmann, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Central Trade Union Council, today in Prague received a delegation of the Budapest Trade Union Council, headed by its leading secretary Mrs Istvan Martos. In the course of a cordial conversation, the Hungarian guests were informed about the results of long-term cooperation between the Budapest and Prague Trade Union Councils.

CYPRIOT MINISTER MAKES STOPOVER IN PRAGUE 5 JUL

AU051435Y Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 4 Jul 78 p 2 AU

[Unsigned report in column "International Relations"]

[Text] CSSR Deputy Foreign Minister D. Spacil yesterday met with N. Rolandhis, foreign minister of the Republic of Cyprus, who stopped over in Prague on his way to the GDR for an official visit. The talks were also attended by the ambassador of Cyprus to the CSSR, D. Hadzimiltis. During the talks, they assessed topical questions of CSSR-Cypriot relations.

JAKUBEC RETURNS FROM VISIT TO CYPRUS 5 JUL

LD051314Y Prague CTK in English 1100 GMT 5 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Prague, July 5, CETEKA--Czechoslovak Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Jaroslav Jakubec returned here today from Cyprus where he signed a new long-term trade and payments agreement. During the visit he was received by President Spiros Kyprianou and other government officials.

BENO ATTENDS CPSL REGIONAL MEETING IN BRATISLAVA

LD051100Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1000 GMT 5 Jul 78 LD

[Text] A plenary session of the West Slovak regional CPSL Committee is meeting in Bratislava to discuss questions pertaining to the growth and improved quality of membership in the party's regional organization. The meeting, which is being attended by Mikulas Beno, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, will also endorse political and organizational measures for summer and fall work in agriculture and the region's purchasing targets for this year.

PRESS LAUDS RESULTS OF CEMA SESSION IN BUCHAREST

LD041130Y Prague CTK in English 0800 GMT 4 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Prague, July 4 CETEKA--The first long-term programs approved by the recent session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance in Bucharest represent another step ahead in the development of socialist integration, the Czech trade union daily PRACE says today.

The daily points out that the history of international economic relations does not know cooperation programs that could be compared to the documents passed in Bucharest. The long-term programs reflect all the experience from planned economy which is the basic virtue of socialism.

It is typical that as soon as the CMEA member states embark on a qualitatively higher state of cooperation, the Western information media are trying to disparage it, Prague notes.

The important documents approved by the premiers of the CMEA member states determine economic strategy until 1980. Their chief aim is to secure supplies of energy, fuels, raw materials, food products and means of production for the socialist countries. In the West, fuels and raw materials are the cause of the competition of industrial giants and 'agricultural wars' are characteristic of various associations in capitalist countries. Bourgeois publicists are therefore concealing the truth and are trying to prove that the situation is not much better in the world of socialism.

ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY stresses that the documents approved at the Bucharest session prove that the society in all the socialist countries not only proclaims democratic rights and freedoms but also creates material guarantees for them.

MORE ON WITHDRAWAL OF FRG REPORTER'S ACCREDITATION

LD052030Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 5 Jul 78 LD

[Editorial on the withdrawal of accreditation from Helmut Clemens, correspondent of the Hesse Radio and West German Television Station, a participant in ARD: "Whose Servant?"]

[Text] Soon it will have been 4 years since the meeting in Helsinki of the highest representatives of 35 states, who signed a joint document in order to seal their joint determination to turn Europe into a continent of peace and cooperation. There is no denying that, in the process of creating an atmosphere of greater trust and better mutual understanding, journalists and other mass media workers can play an important role. They, above all, can contribute to the strengthening of peace, mutual understanding and to the spiritual enrichment of human nature, as mentioned by the Helsinki final act.

However, this definition apparently did not satisfy Helmut Clemens, Prague correspondent of the Hesse Radio and West German Television Station, [a participant in] ARD.

Clemens worked in Czechoslovakia as a foreign correspondent from 1967 to 1970 and he arrived again about a year ago. The fact that relations between the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the FRG developed positively during that time and offered prerequisites for further improvement was intentionally ignored by Clemens. On the contrary, he was looking for citizens who did not conceal their hatred for our state system and who were involved in antistate activity. He went as far as to organize conspiratorial meetings with these citizens, and arranged for them to meet other people--foreigners. Even after a note was served that his activity was incompatible with the mission of a foreign correspondent, he continued in this activity and further organized it.

Under these circumstances, the Czechoslovak Ministry of Foreign Affairs had no option but to withdraw Clemens' accreditation as a foreign correspondent of the Hesse Radio and ARD Television. The accreditation was, in fact, used by him as a mere pretext for activity that had nothing to do with the tasks of a television correspondent.

There is no doubt that such activity could not have served the goals enshrined in the agreements concluded by the highest representatives of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the FRG.

Therefore, the following justified questions arise: In whose interest was Clemens conducting his activity? And whose servant was he? In this connection, persons have already been heard in the FRG who voiced the aims of those circles which do not want to see normal neighborly relations between our countries, and which are interested in stirring up anti-Czechoslovak campaigns. Let it be said quite clearly in this connection that we will not tolerate anybody who misuses the position of a foreign correspondent to interfere in the internal affairs of the host country, to organize conspiratorial meetings with antistate elements, even using official premises for this purpose.

The Helsinki final act speaks clearly. In its spirit and according to the documents signed this year by the highest representatives of Czechoslovakia and the FRG, we want to further develop goodneighborly relations with the FRG.

U.S. POLICY, TRUSTEESHIP IN PACIFIC CRITICIZED

AU0318000Y Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 1 Jul 78 p 6 AU

[Dusan Tropp Article: "Washington's Neocolonialist Policy in Micronesia; Predator in the Role of a Trustee"]

[Text] AT ITS RECENT SESSION, THE UN TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL DISCUSSED ISSUES CONNECTED WITH THE FUTURE STATUS OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS ADMINISTERED BY THE UNITED STATES SINCE 1947. MICRONESIA CONSISTS OF THREE ARCHIPELAGOS--THE MARIANA, THE CAROLINE AND THE MARSHALL ISLANDS--SPREAD THROUGHOUT THE IMMENSE EXPANSE OF THE PACIFIC OCEAN BETWEEN THE TROPIC OF CANCER AND THE EQUATOR.

According to Article 76 of the UN Charter, the purpose of the U.S. trusteeship is to help this territory with a population of 115,000 to attain self-administration and independence. In this connection, the USSR delegation, as well as the representatives of these islands, expressed profound concern over the Pentagon's attempts to convert Micronesia into a strategic military staging area. At the same time, they expressed their disagreement with the content of a document submitted to the Security Council, which in fact approves of Washington's unilateral actions aimed at dividing and gradually annexing the Pacific islands.

AS THE PAST 30 YEARS HAVE REVEALED, THE AGGRESSIVE INTENTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES WERE AND STILL ARE AT VARIANCE WITH THE GENERALLY ACCEPTED NORMS OF INTERNATIONAL LAW AND THE HISTORICAL UN DECLARATION ON GRANTING INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND NATIONS. FROM THE VERY BEGINNING OF ITS TRUSTEESHIP, WASHINGTON IGNORED THE ISLANDS' RIGHT TO SELF-DETERMINATION AND INDEPENDENCE. It is systematically suppressing everything that could in the future contribute to Micronesia's economic and social development.

The practical activity of the American administration concentrated on establishing military bases and projects of a similar character. At the Bikini and Eniwetok atolls the Americans carried out dozens of nuclear and hydrogen bomb tests, the consequences of which have made themselves felt until today. It emerged that these territories have been contaminated to such a degree that their population will have to be re-evacuated. The number of military firing ranges set up on Saipan, Tinian, Kwajalein and so forth attest to the fact that the policy of American imperialism toward Micronesia is part of a U.S. plan to strengthen its military presence in Asia and Oceania.

The interest of the United States in these islands lies also in the fact that the islands have an important strategic location. In the view of the Pentagon chiefs, they are an important connecting point between Australia and Japan and between the Philippines and the United States. And they keep in mind the lesson from the crushing defeat in Indochina and from the enforced pullout from Thailand, as well as concern over the prospect of a "military presence" in the Philippines. This is the main reason for Micronesia's increasing value. Also connected with this WASHINGTON'S EFFORT TO "FREELY ANNEX" MICRONESIA AT ANY PRICE, AND TO ASSUME "RESPONSIBILITY FOR ITS PROTECTION AND ITS INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS." THIS MAKES THE COLONIAL PURPOSE OF THIS ACTION OBVIOUS. This was well characterized by the former U.S. secretary of state, Dean Rusk, who sometime ago said that Washington must insure that "every wave of the Pacific Ocean is American."

Micronesia's militarization continues. The population of this archipelago sees the U.S. presence in the North Marianas "taking root." Further naval and air force bases are under construction, as well as installations to test missile launchings and U.S. Army training centers. This means that neither economic nor social progress has been achieved on the islands. Micronesia remains a backward area. For example, at the Marshall Islands large groups of natives live in one hut, sleep on the ground and have only polluted water to drink. In addition, they are forbidden to make purchases in all shops, all not allowed to go into any restaurant or cinema, or to send their children to schools. This U.S. "trusteeship" needs no special commentary.

BY THIS VIOLATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS, THE AMERICANS PURSUE ONLY ONE OBJECTIVE--TO COMPLETELY SEIZE THE ENTIRE ARCHIPELAGO THROUGH OVERT FORCE, HUMILIATION AND GENOCIDE. The recent promulgation of the Mariana Islands' new status also attests to the fact that American diplomacy and its local agency openly suppressed the will of a nation struggling for genuine independence. And the gentlement from Washington also intend to do this with the population of the Marshall and Caroline Islands.

THESE ACTIONS ARE TELLINGLY EXPOSING THE NEOCOLONIALIST POLICY OF AMERICAN RULING CIRCLES, THE ATTEMPTS TO ANNEX MICRONESIA PIECE BY PIECE. THESE HEGEMONIST AND TREACHEROUS OBJECTIVES ARE AT VARIANCE WITH U.S. COMMITMENTS TO THE TERRITORY ENTRUSTED TO IT. They are documented by the Pentagon's efforts to hold a "referendum" among Micronesia's population on a "free association with the United States." In this connection, one must remember that questions connected with the future of the Pacific Ocean islands are also part of the problems of decolonization and granting independence to colonial countries and nations. Criminal actions expose the U.S. predatory policy, which completely ignores not only Washington's international commitments but the UN Charter and the declaration on granting independence to this territory as well. However, illegal actions have encountered opposition from many independent states in the Pacific, whose protest against Washington's attempts, connected with the demand for liquidation of military bases, for decolonization and complete independence of the Pacific Islands, finds full understanding and broad support throughout the progressive world.

COMMENT ON ITALIAN SEMINAR, ANTI-CZECHOSLOVAK CAMPAIGNS

AU031824Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 1 Jul 78 p 2 AU

[Vaclav Dolezal commentary in the column "Notes:" "About Us Without Us?"]

[Text] The PCI central press organ L'UNITA recently announced that in July the Gramsci Institute will organize a seminar on the topic "The Czechoslovak Experience in the Spring of 1968." L'UNITA adds that participation is possible "by invitation only." It is obviously no accident that this event--which might otherwise seem self-evident--is being stressed. [paragraph continues]

The bourgeois press have already referred to the preparation of this seminar, and not without pleasure and hope that it will be an action which will contribute to the anti-Czechoslovak campaigns that have been intensified this year.

This has stimulated our interest in the announced seminar. The spokesman of our Rome embassy conveyed to the appropriate authorities the Czechoslovak side's request that Czechoslovak scientists, historians and sociologists be permitted to take part in the discussion. It is not the Italian public alone who will be following the seminar. We are interested in the truth being told about our party and our people, on the basis of materials illustrating the real life of our country. Czechoslovakia, the experience of our party and our people will be discussed. Should the discussions be about us, and yet without us? We have not had good experience in this respect (this year, 40 years will have passed since the betrayal of Munich; not only our country but others as well will recall what it means when nations are negotiated about without being present and against their will).

The seminar's program, as published in L'UNITA, indicates that it will not be so much a scientific seminar--although "scientists and specialists on CSSR affairs" have been invited--but will be primarily a political discussion, where political positions are to be formulated and conclusions drawn. Some members of the PCI Central Committee will deliver reports. Our experience thus far shows that we can be justifiably concerned about the objective nature of the prepared action. For a long time, we have not read anything in L'UNITA or the other PCI press organs that would document any effort to truthfully grasp the history of our party, Victorious February for example, and especially those events we experienced 10 years ago and the development which our party and our country have been undergoing since April 1969.

Evidence of this is the fact that the authors of this press take information, from which conclusions are drawn, either from bourgeois agencies or from sources that are, without any doubt, biased and even hostile.

It was therefore appropriate to request our participation in the previously mentioned seminar. What value can a discussion have that is reserved beforehand for justification of doubtful conclusions, which have been refuted by life and discredited by the development of events themselves. How would the Italian comrades respond if we organized a seminar on the policy of the PCI and--from fear that the position of the party itself could be voiced--made all objective discussion impossible. This would certainly evoke resistance and the entire matter would be rightfully called interference in PCI internal affairs.

Our party's request, however, has been resolutely rejected. Why? From fear of truth? This is a strange way to search for and confirm conclusions from the experience of a party which has been excluded beforehand from the discussion on its own affairs. Is it perhaps a "new", "progressive" element of so-called Eurocommunism that passes as the advocate of each party's independence and sovereignty? The noisily announced seminar will--considering the way it is being organized--hardly bring anything new, except perhaps topics which are new to those who conduct attacks against countries of real socialism. Should this manner of discussion expand and be implemented in relations between the parties of our movement, only many further difficulties would be created. Would it not be better to avoid them?

BRIEFS

PZPR DELEGATION ARRIVES--A study delegation of the PZPR Central Committee, led by A. Ozga, deputy chief of a department, has arrived in Prague at the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee. The delegation will study some questions connected with implementation of the party's guiding role. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 4 Jul 78 p 2 AU]

HONECKER GREETS U.S. PEOPLE ON 4 JUL HOLIDAY

AU051455Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 4 Jul 78 p 1 AU

["GDR Telegram on National Holiday: Greetings to the U.S. People"]

[Text] To the President of the United States of America

Mr James Earl Carter

White House

Washington, D. C.

Very esteemed Mr President,

The national holiday of the United States of America offers me an opportunity for conveying congratulations and best greetings to you and to the American people on behalf of the GDR people and on my own behalf. At the same time, I express the conviction that relations between our two states and peoples will continue to further develop in the spirit of peaceful coexistence.

Erich Honecker,

Chairman of the GDR State Council.

HONECKER INTERVIEWED ON GDR-FRG RELATIONS

LD052322Y East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 5 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, granted an interview on Monday to the deputy chief editor of SAARBRUECKER ZEITUNG, Erich Voltmer, on questions of the GDR's domestic and foreign policy.

Erich Honecker said in reply to the question as to where, in his view as chairman of the State Council, lies the focal point of cooperation between the GDR and the FRG, that Leonid Brezhnev's visit to the FRG has also had a positive echo in the GDR. He shared the view expressed in the declaration that there is no sensible alternative to peaceful coexistence between states with differing political, economic and social systems. It is important to give preference to peace in every instance, and also to do something for it. The key to arms limitation and disarmament is safeguarding continuation of the process of detente. On the success of these endeavors depended, in the end, the shaping of a peaceful future in Europe. The focal point of peaceful cooperation between the GDR and the FRG should therefore be the support of all endeavors contributing to safeguarding peace permanently.

Erich Honecker said that he can imagine that both German states would advocate such constructive disarmament proposals as submitted by Leonid Brezhnev. This, for example, includes the ban on production, storage, stationing and use of the neutron weapon, the cessation of production of all kinds of nuclear arms, as well as ending the development of new types of conventional arms with large destructive power. It further included rejection of the enlargement of armies, and strengthening of conventional arms of those powers which are permanent members of the UN Security Council, as well as of those states which are united with them by military agreements.

Erich Honecker also mentioned the ban on development and production of new types of nuclear weapon systems, as well as the Helsinki participating states' refusal to be the first to use them. He who participates constructively in such steps, or promotes them to the best of his ability, makes a real contribution to peace.

In reply to the question about a meeting between the chairman of the GDR State Council and Federal Chancellor Schmidt, Erich Honecker said that he holds, as before, a positive attitude toward a meeting with Federal Chancellor Schmidt. However, both sides share the view that such a meeting would only make sense if it produced useful results for further normalization of relations between the GDR and the FRG. Therefore, the appropriate prerequisites must be created prior to this, which naturally calls for a constructive and businesslike attitude by both sides.

The GDR press will publish the interview with Erich Honecker in its Friday edition.

MORE ON VISIT OF CYPRIOT FOREIGN MINISTER

Received by Honecker, Stoph

LD051824Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1630 GMT 5 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--The GDR supports the just anti-imperialist struggle waged by the Cypriot people for a peaceful and democratic solution of the Cyprus problem. This was stressed by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, during a meeting with Cypriot Foreign Minister Nikolaos Rolandhis in Berlin on Wednesday. The guest is on an official visit to the GDR.

Both sides expressed their satisfaction with the good and stable development of relations between the GDR and Cyprus; they emphasized that the further strengthening and deepening of the friendly cooperation served the interests of both states and peoples and the international process of detente. At the meeting, Erich Honecker underlined the GDR's endeavor to fully realize the Helsinki final act and to constructively contribute to strengthening the process of detente. He described termination of the dangerous arms race and implementation of effective disarmament measures as key questions for safeguarding peace. Especially urgent was banning the neutron weapon. Nikolaos Rolandhis expressed the extraordinary gratitude of the people of Cyprus for the firm solidarity manifested by the GDR people.

Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, also received the Cypriot foreign minister for a meeting on Wednesday. At the meeting, both politicians paid tribute to the visit as an important contribution to deepening the friendly relations between the two states. The guest stressed his government's interest in and readiness for the further all-round development of mutually advantageous relations. Nikolaos Rolandhis will end his official visit to the GDR on Thursday.

Signs Agreement With Fischer

LD051452Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1259 GMT 5 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--The official talks between Oskar Fischer, GDR foreign minister, and Nikolaos Rolandhis, foreign minister of the Republic of Cyprus, were continued and concluded on Wednesday.

The partners at the talks declared their governments' readiness to further strengthen their relations on an all-round basis, to their mutual advantage. To this end specific steps and measures were agreed upon.

Complete agreement was established on the current international topics discussed. The two foreign ministers stressed that peace and cooperation among peoples necessitates ending the arms race, including specific disarmament measures.

With regard to the Cyprus problem, Foreign Minister Rolandhis stated that a solution to the conflict is only possible if there is complete demilitarization of the republic, withdrawal of all foreign troops from its territory and liquidation of all military bases on Cyprus.

The GDR foreign minister stressed the need to thwart all dangerous plans of certain imperialist circles aimed at robbing Cyprus of its independence and converting it into a NATO deployment base. The GDR, it was stated, advocates a just, democratic and peaceful solution to the Cyprus issue.

At the conclusion of the official talks, Oskar Fischer and Nikolaos Rolandhis signed an agreement between the GDR Government and the Government of the Republic of Cyprus on cooperation in the fields of health and social services, as well as in medical science and research. A work schedule for an agreement covering the years 1978-80 was also signed.

Foreign Minister Nikolaos Rolandhis invited Oskar Fischer to pay an official visit to the Republic of Cyprus. The invitation was received with thanks. Earlier, Nikolaos Rolandhis visited the GDR state border with West Berlin at the Brandenburg Gate in Berlin, the palace of the republic and the Pergamon Museum.

HUNGARY'S CZINEGE SEES DEFENSE MINISTER HOFFMANN

LD051138Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1035 GMT 5 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--On Wednesday the military delegation of the Hungarian People's Republic, led by Defense Minister Col Gen Lajos Czinege, was received at the conclusion of its 1-week stay in the GDR by Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and minister for national defense. Minister Hoffmann described the visit as an important contribution to strengthening the close cooperation between the two armies. "Together with the glorious Armed Forces of the USSR and the other allies, the soldiers of the German workers and peasants state, led by the SED, will always fulfill their internationalist duty in protecting peace and socialism," he stated.

On behalf of the GDR Council of Ministers, Army General Hoffmann awarded high orders of the National People's Army (NVA) to members of the military delegation.

Minister Czinege expressed his thanks for the numerous opportunities given his delegation to further acquaint itself with the life of the workers and soldiers in the GDR. "We are proud of the fact that the Hungarian People's Army can count the NVA among its comrades in arms, that we serve our common cause shoulder to shoulder," he said. "Our struggle for our common, great aims--for the development of socialism, for social progress, for peace and the consolidation of international security--unites our peoples and states increasingly closely."

GDR-LIBYAN HEALTH COOPERATION WORK SCHEDULE SIGNED

LD032228Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2044 GMT 3 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Berlin- . work schedule for cooperation in the field of health was signed in Berlin on Monday by the GDR Ministry of Health and the Health Secretariat of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. This accord is based on a health agreement which was concluded during the official friendly visit to the GDR by Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, secretary general of the General People's Congress of the Jamhiriyah.

AXEN RECEIVES JAPANESE PARTY DELEGATION 4 JUL

LD042130Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1701 GMT 4 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Hermann Axen, Politburo member of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the People's Chamber, on Tuesday in Berlin received a group of deputies of Japan's Liberal Democratic Party who are visiting the GDR at the invitation of its international friendship league. The delegation is led by Keiwa Okuda, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the lower house of the Japanese Parliament. The conversation passed in a friendly atmosphere. Hermann Axen welcomed the fact that a delegation of Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic Party was visiting the GDR for the first time. He expounded the essential features of GDR foreign and domestic policy and dwelled on the policy pursued by the socialist states to safeguard peace, emphasizing the need for arms limitation and disarmament as prerequisites to continuing the process of detente.

He and his visitors agreed that there is no sensible alternative to the policy of peaceful coexistence. They concurred that favorable conditions exist for the GDR and Japan to develop exemplary relations for states with different social systems. Keiwa Okuda expressed his gratitude for the invitation to visit the GDR.

Those taking part in the talk emphasized the usefulness of contacts between representatives of both sides and expressed their readiness to steadily develop them. The delegation was also received on Tuesday by Vice Foreign Minister Horst Grunert.

COMMENTARY ON BERLIN CONFERENCE ANNIVERSARY

AU051050Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1-2 Jul 78 p 6 AU

[Unattributed article: Two Years After the Berlin Conference: In the Joint Struggle for Peace and Progress: European Fraternal Parties Intensify Their Actions for the Peoples' Vital Interests"]

[Text] About 2 years have elapsed since the conference of the European communist and workers parties in the GDR capital. The Berlin conference, at which 29 parties represented 29 million communists, was the most representative international conference of the fraternal parties of our continent. The more time that passes, the more graphically the importance of this conference becomes evident.

As is well known, the conference theme was devoted to the main issue that moves the peoples of Europe and the entire world: the struggle for peace, security, cooperation and social progress. A joint document was unanimously approved at the conference as a result of the collective fraternal deliberations.

He who takes up this document today is struck by its burning topicality. This applies both to the rectitude of the assessments of the situation and development trends, and to the scientific analysis contained in the first part of the document, as well as to the validity of the common action targets agreed upon in the second part. The development of the struggle between the peace-loving progressive forces and the aggressive imperialist forces during the past 2 years in Europe and the world has fully and entirely supported the collective evaluation by 29 fraternal parties at the Berlin conference. As was noted at the eighth SED Central Committee session, a further change in the international correlation of forces in favor of socialism and peace has been achieved in this tough class conflict. Thus far, imperialism's way out of its internal contradictions into a global war has been barred.

The results achieved in the struggle for detente are making it possible for an increasing number of peoples to decide on the road of their social development themselves, as the peoples revolutions in Ethiopia and Afghanistan have shown. It was primarily the peoples of the socialist countries who were able to turn the seventies into the most successful years yet in the building of socialism and communism. The more the socialist countries succeeded in prompting imperialism to adjust to the changed correlation of forces, and thus to take into consideration the principles of peaceful coexistence, the more the scope of activity in the struggle for political and social progress in the capitalist countries widened. The working people of these countries are struggling more intensely against efforts to shift the burden of crisis onto their shoulders and for the defense and expansion of their social rights. Thereby, they are able to lean on our firm solidarity, on the solidarity of all the socialist countries.

"The participants in the conference," as the 29 fraternal parties stated 2 years ago in Berlin, "appreciated the progress achieved in the sphere of detente. At the same time, they underscore that world peace has not yet been safeguarded at all, that detente is not yet stable and that serious obstacles must still be overcome on the road to durable security and cooperation." The communist and workers parties foresaw at the proper time that the struggle for peace and detente must be further strengthened, and that aggressive imperialist quarters are striving to reverse the detente proces with furious counterattacks, and to exacerbate the international situation. This anticipation has also been confirmed by developments of these 2 years, particularly by the present aggravation of the struggle for detente.

The decisions of the recent NATO Council session, and the actions it gave rise to, are a most concentrated expression of the antipeace machinations of the military industrial complex, of the most reactionary circles of monopoly capital:

--The long-term NATO program for forced rearmament, first and foremost in the nuclear field, and the effort to disregard the peoples' determination to reject the neutron bomb, which has been declared a million times;

--NATO's open, bloody intervention in Zaire and the preparation to establish a NATO intervention army in Africa, with the objective of stifling the liberation struggle of the peoples of that continent and of having Africans kill Africans.

--The multifarious efforts of the forces which are hostile to detente to stall negotiations on arms limitations and disarmament measures and to thwart them altogether.

--The increasingly straightforward collusion between the most reactionary quarters of monopoly capital and the Peking leadership in the struggle against peace, detente and social progress.

--The baiting campaign, which is hostile to detente, and the massive attempts of imperialist reaction to meddle in the internal affairs of socialist states; and also in the affairs of the nationally liberated states, such as Ethiopia, Angola and Lebanon, and even in a number of capitalist states, where the question of participation by communist parties in government is maturing.

Imperialist reaction is doing all it can to exacerbate the international situation. "The policy of imperialism, of neocolonialism and all forms of oppression and exploitation continue to remain the main danger to peace, and to the independence and equality of rights of the peoples," the Berlin conference stated. The document concurrently underscores the real possibility of rebuffing the aggressive circles of imperialism, of forcing them to retreat and of further asserting the norms of peaceful coexistence in relations between states with different social systems. "In order to safeguard durable detente and to further deepen and expand it, the resolutions adopted in Helsinki must be supported and bolstered by the struggle of the peoples' masses for their complete implementation and for containing and pushing back the reactionary forces that reject the results of CSCE and are trying to thwart the course toward detente and security of the peoples," the document of the 29 fraternal parties underscored.

At the Berlin conference 2 years ago, specific proposals were submitted for the further struggle for arms limitation and disarmament, and for progress on the road to detente and cooperation. These proposals have not remained only on paper. They have become action in the resolute initiatives of the Soviet Union and the other socialist states at the United Nations, at numerous international conferences and recently at the UN special session on disarmament. They became action in the resolute struggle of the peace-loving democratic forces in many countries. This is becoming particularly evident in the powerful international movement for a ban on production and deployment of the neutron bomb, for which the communist and workers parties have called in a common appeal to the peoples' masses.

Now it is urgently necessary to more intensely conduct the joint struggle for peace, security and social progress in keeping with the action program agreed upon at the Berlin conference. It is important to further strengthen the action unity of the communist and workers parties. It is important to further intensify the union between communists, socialists and Christian working people, among all democratic and peace-loving forces. What is involved is the broadest possible anti-imperialist combat front for peace and security on our continent. This, precisely, is the most urgent requirement now, in view of the intensified counterattacks by international reaction. The tasks and targets worked out at the Berlin conference of peace are more topical now than ever before.

The communists, the workers class and all peace-loving citizens of our socialist GDR will continue to make their active contribution to implementing this fundamental task of the peoples. "We are," Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, stated at the eighth Central Committee session, "firmly resolved, at the side of the Soviet Union and of the other socialist fraternal countries, to continue along the road embarked upon in Helsinki of reducing the confrontation between states with different social systems, the road of security and cooperation. First and foremost, it is important to make political detente irreversible and to complement it with military detente. This requires that we resolutely put the enemies to detente in their proper place."

KADAR RECEIVES ARGENTINE CP GENERAL SECRETARY

LD051310Y Budapest MTI in English 1108 GMT 5 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, July 5 (MTI)--Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, received Geronimo Arnedo Alvarez, general secretary of the Argentine Communist Party, who is currently visiting Budapest, on Wednesday.

At the meeting held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, the two party leaders briefed each other about their parties' activities and exchanged views about some timely international questions and about topical issues of the international communist and working class movement. They reviewed and affirmed the traditionally good relations between the HSWP and the ACP and agreed on the further development of cooperation between the two organizations on the basis of principles of proletarian internationalism.

Also present at the meeting were Oscar Moyana, member of the Argentine Party's Central Secretariat, and Andras Gyenes, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON PUJA VISIT TO AUSTRIA

Official Talks Continue

LD051308Y Budapest MTI in English 1100 GMT 5 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, July 5 (MTI)--MTI's Vienna correspondent Zoltan Szabo reports: The official talks between Foreign Ministers Frigyes Puja of Hungary and Dr Willibald Pahr of Austria continued in Vienna Wednesday. In connection with the policy of detente--the central international issue of the discussion--both parties emphasized that it must be continued.

Upon request of the Austrian foreign political society the Hungarian foreign minister delivered a lecture Tuesday afternoon, in which he devoted much attention to the above question, pointing out that in our days disarmament can be regarded as the central issue of detente. He thoroughly analysed the various processes of international life, the favourable development of Hungaro-Austrian relations. However, he did not deny the presence of counter-detente efforts, and the open attacks against the policy of peaceful coexistence. Frigyes Puja explained that some extremist Western circles use the slogan of human rights as a cover when trying to interfere in the internal affairs of the socialist countries and attempting to sneak in a new form of cold war into international relations.

The head of the Hungarian diplomacy Wednesday morning visited in his office Federal President Dr Rudolf Kirschlaeger, then the foreign ministerial negotiations continued in the conference hall of the chancellor's office. As a closing act of the meeting Frigyes Puja and Willibald Pahr signed at midday Wednesday the protocol of the inter-government agreement that abolishes visas between the two countries, to come into effect on January 1, 1979.

The three-day official visit of the Hungarian foreign minister in Austria ended at noon Wednesday.

Communique Issued

LD060455Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 5 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Frigyes Puja has ended his visit to Austria and returned home. As a result of their negotiations, Hungarian and Austrian Foreign Ministers Frigyes Puja and Willibald Pahr signed this morning an intergovernmental agreement canceling the obligatory visa system. The agreement comes into effect on 1 January. The Hungarian foreign minister was received by Austrian Federal President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger.

The communique issued on the foreign ministers' negotiations states, among other things, that cooperation between the two countries is developing favorably and is a good example of peaceful coexistence between states that have different social systems. It was agreed that, in addition to the good results achieved, there are still many opportunities to widen trade and develop industrial collaboration and cooperation. The foreign ministers noted the importance of cooperation in tourism and energy management. It is their conviction that the agreement just signed on abolishing visas will promote tourism between the two countries.

Turning to international issues, both governments stressed the special significance of the continuation of detente and the full implementation of the proposals contained in the Helsinki final act. They regard as an important task that political detente be followed as soon as possible by effective disarmament measures. The two foreign ministers stated with satisfaction that their views on the issues discussed were identical or similar.

Frigyes Puja invited Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr to visit Hungary, and he accepted the invitation.

NEPSZAVA COMMENTS ON RECENT EVENTS IN PDRY

LD301706Y Budapest MTI in English 1053 GMT 30 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, June 30 (MTI)--Headlined "Watershed in Aden", an article carried Friday in NEPSZAVA, central organ of the Hungarian trade unions, comments on the Southern Yemeni developments.

The Budapest daily points out that Salim Rubayyi' 'Ali, the overthrown Southern Yemeni president who was later executed after a summary trial, was widely known for his pro-Chinese feelings. In the beginning he harnessed his personal prestige, which had grown into a cult, for national building tasks and till the recent months his efforts coincided with those of the Southern Yemeni masses who have selected the socialist path of development.

"Salim Rubayyi' 'Ali, however, deviated from the earlier balanced path and thus he increasingly came into confrontation with the Unified Political Organization-National Front which leads the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. Developing into a Marxist-Leninist vanguard party, this organization sees the guarantee of democratic and socialist achievements in the maintenance and nursing of firm links evolved with progressive Arab forces and the community of socialist countries. In everyday world political happenings it has been adjusting its stand with the socialist community. The Armed Forces of democratic Yemen have stood their ground within the pan-Arab peace-keeping army in Lebanon as well as in the fight in Ethiopia," points out the Budapest daily. It goes on to stress:

"The swing to the right experienced generally all over the Arab world reached Southern Yemen, too, in the recent period. Especially great pressure was exercised by Saudi Arabia, but no less powerful were the efforts made by the Sultanate of Oman to force Southern Yemen to give up its support of the popular uprising in western Oman (Dhofar)... Peking, which had been watching with little discreet joy the eclipsing of progressive forces in the Arab world, at once found a common voice with the rightist Arab regimes putting crude pressure on Southern Yemen. The lively Chinese diplomatic-political activities in the region should have been sufficient in themselves to play a polarizing role in Aden.

"History reveals that Southern Yemen has always played the role of a political watershed in the Arab world. It is their approach to Aden that distinguishes and confronts the progressive and reactionary forces. [sentence as received] These forces naturally stand confronted with each other even inside the country... This is what happened now. It can be established that those forces of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen had an upper hand now who want to continue their socialist oriented development undisturbed and in close alliance with the states of the socialist community. 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, the new president of the country who visited Hungary in January as prime minister, has committed himself to the well-tried socialist oriented development. 'Abd al-Fatah Isma'il, general secretary of the Unified Political Organization-National Front, who broadcast a communique on radio clarifying the situation, rendered it unambiguous that the events have consolidated the position of the progressive forces and made Aden's foreign and domestic policy line more unequivocal," writes the Budapest daily.

FRG PARLIAMENTARIANS ARRIVE IN BUDAPEST

LD051226Y Budapest MTI in English 1112 GMT 5 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, July 5, (MTI)--Following an invitation from the Hungarian Parliament, a delegation of the FRG Bundestag arrive Wednesday in Budapest for an official visit. The delegation is led by Professor Karl Carstens, president of the Bundestag, and it includes Alfred Hubertus Neuhaus, Peter Wilhelm Hoeffkes, CDU-CSU parliamentarians; Helmut Lenders, Brigitte Traupe, SPD MP's; and Rolf Merker, FDP member of the legislature.

At the Ferihegy airport of Budapest, the parliamentary delegation was received by Antal Apro, chairman of the Hungarian Parliament, and Janos Peter, deputy chairman, as well as by representatives of the Hungarian Foreign Ministry. Also present was Dr. Johannes Ialser, FRG ambassador to Budapest.

Delegations Begin Talks

LD051832Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1600 GMT 5 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Hungarian-West German legislative negotiations have begun in Budapest. Leading the negotiations are Antal Apro and Karl Carstens, legislative leaders of the two countries. The delegation from the FRG arrived in Hungary today for an official visit.

HEALTH COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH DPRK

LD032348Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 3 Jul 78 LD

[Text] A Hungarian-Korean health cooperation work plan has been signed in Budapest. The agreement allows for the exchange of scientific publications, information and experts.

CULTURE MINISTER MIETKOWSKI DIES IN WARSAW

LD051042Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 5 Jul 78 LD

[Excerpt] We are deeply saddened by the news we have received today. Jan Mietkowski, minister of culture and art and candidate member of the PZPR Central Committee, died in Warsaw yesterday.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON WOJTASZEK VISIT TO FRANCE

LD052348Y Warsaw PAP in English 1717 GMT 5 Jul 78 LD

["Communique on Polish Foreign Minister's Visit to France"--PAP headline]

[Text] Paris, 5 July, PAP--The Polish Foreign Minister Emil Wojtaszek stayed in France on July 3-5. During his visit, Emil Wojtaszek was received by French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing.

During the talks, both Polish and French ministers stressed the importance that they attached to these kind of meetings which result from the Charter of Principles of Friendly Cooperation between the Polish People's Republic and the Republic of France, which was signed in 1975.

Both ministers exchanged views on basic international problems and agreed that the consolidation and deepening of the process of detente was a necessary condition of effective settlement of problems which the international community is facing. They stressed the necessity of a full application of the CSCE final act in Europe by all the states signatories to that document. They also laid emphasis on the significance and contribution of the Polish-French friendly cooperation to the process of detente.

The communique informs that the two ministers reviewed various aspects of Polish-French bilateral relations. They stated that the frequency and quality of contacts at the government level testify to the importance that Poland and France attach to the continuation and development of mutual relations. They stressed their governments' strong will to strengthen Polish-French cooperation in all spheres of life for the benefit of both countries and in the spirit of basic documents which were signed over the recent years between the two states. Both ministers said they were satisfied with the results of the talks and that Minister Wojtaszek's visit was a new contribution to the strengthening of friendship and bonds linking Poland and France.

Minister Emil Wojtaszek invited Minister Louis de Guiringaud to pay an official visit to Poland. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

GIEREK RECEIVES POLISH UN TROOPS' DELEGATION

LD051440Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 5 Jul 78 LD

[Text] On the 25th anniversary of the service for peace of soldiers of the People's Armed Forces of Poland under the UN banner, Edward Gierek, first secretary of the party Central Committee, today received a delegation of about a dozen soldiers from the People's Armed Forces of Poland. The delegation represented the nearly 12,000-strong group of our soldiers who have proudly served, or are serving, in various international peaceful missions.

Emil W jtaszek, minister of foreign affairs, sent a congratulatory letter on this occasi n to army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, minister of national defense.

Notes C ntribution to Detente

LD060715Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 5 Jul 78 LD

[Summary] Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, today received a delegation of soldiers representing the members of the People's Armed Forces of Poland who have served or are serving in international peace missions. "Participating in the meeting was army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, minister of national defense.

"Edward Gierek said, among other things, that the activities of the international peace missions have contributed to detente while effectively increasing the prestige of the Polish People's Republic in Europe and the world. At the end of the meeting, Edward Gierek conveyed his congratulations and best wishes in connection with the successful flight of the first Polish cosmonaut, Major-Pilot Miroslaw Hermaszewski, and his Soviet colleague, Col Petr Klimuk."

WOJTASZEK SENDS GREETINGS TO DEFENSE MINISTER

LD051500Y Warsaw PAP in English 0320 GMT 5 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 5 July PAP--In connection with the 25th anniversary of a peace mission fulfilled by representatives of the Polish People's Army abroad, Polish Minister of Foreign Affairs Emil Wojtaszek extended a congratulatory message to the minister of national defence, General Wojciech Jaruzelski. The letter reads in part:

Officers and soldiers of the Polish army have been dutifully performing their difficult and responsible task with an eye to prevent new armed conflicts and liquidate the existing hot-beds of war in the world. This honourable activity serves the consolidation of peace,security and cooperation between nations.

Peace missions performed by representatives of the Polish army abroad enjoy high esteem of the international community and constitute an important element of Polish foreign policy.

BABIUCH MEETS WITH CPCZ PRESIDIUM MEMBER BILAK

LD051156Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0330 GMT 5 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee on a visit to Warsaw, yesterday met with Edward Babiuch, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee. The topic of their discussion dealt with the further general development of fraternal cooperation between the CPCZ and the PZPR and between the two states.

GIEREK RECEIVES COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT OFFICIALS

LD040026Y Warsaw PAP in English 1713 GMT 4 Jul 78 LD

[Text] On the occasion of the 56th international day of cooperative movement which was traditionally celebrated on the first Sunday of July, PUWP CC First Secretary Edward Gierek received today a delegation of cooperative workers representing over 15 million members of cooperative organizations all over Poland.

The meeting was attended by member of the PUWP CC Political Bureau, Secretary of the PUWP Central Committee Stefan Olszowski; PUWP CC Secretary Jozef Pinkowski and vice-premiers Longin Cegielski and Tadeusz Pyka.

Chairman of the main cooperative council, Minister Jan Kaminski stressed during the meeting that thanks to the assistance of the party and state authorities the Polish cooperative movement had favourable conditions, economic, social and cultural-educational development. The 30 percent (?share) of the cooperative food and light industry in the overall production of these branches in Poland attests to the growing contribution of cooperative organizations in the solving of national economic tasks.

Speaking during the meeting, Edward Gierek emphasized the great importance of manysided activity of cooperative organizations as well as their growing share in the production, market supplies, services [word indistinct] intensification of agricultural production.

Our party, PUWP CC First Secretary Edward Gierek said next, highly values the work and engagement of many million cooperative workers and the active work of supervisory councils, commissions, committees and other bodies of self-government. This has found expression during last year's session of self-government activits and during the all-Polish session of representatives of the workers' self-government held on July 3. We will continue, Edward Gierek stressed, to further improve and consolidate the function of self-government, broaden its supervisory powers and lend it full support and assistance in all the initiatives aiming at an ever more rapid development of the country and at a further betterment of the living conditions of the entire society.

In conclusion of the meeting Edward Gierek thanked the cooperative activists for their hitherto achievements and wished them fruitful work for the benefit of the country as well as all the best in their private life.

JABLONSKI ADDRESSES COMMUNITY COMPETITION MEETING

LD052354Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 5 Jul 78 LD

[Text] A meeting of the all Polish committee of the National Unity Front was held today at the pillar hall of the Council of State with the participation of Henryk Jablonski. It was composed of town and urban representatives who were winners in the competitions "Master of Thrifty Management" for last year and "Self-Government in the Service of the Inhabitants" for the years 1976-77. The "Master of Thrift" for towns with a population of up to 5,000 was won by the town of Bransk in Bialystok Voivodship, and for towns with a population of from 5,000 to 15,000 the title was won by Przeworsk in Przemysl Voivodship. In the second group of the competition, the settlement committee of Pilozyce in Wroclaw, the settlement cooperative council of Rataje in Poznan, and the settlement committee of Leszczynko in Leszno were given distinctions.

Addressing the assembly, Henryk Jablonski said, among other things, that by enriching and embellishing their towns and by raising the standard of living in their settlements to a higher level, self-government is doing well for all Poles, for the whole society. The chairman of the Council of State thanked the winners of the competition and congratulated them.

JAROSZEWICZ RECEIVES BRAZILIAN ECONOMIC DELEGATION

LD041958Y Warsaw PAP in English 1724 GMT 4 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 4 July, PAP--Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz, accompanied by vice-president of the Council of Ministers Mieczyslaw Jagielski, today received head of Brazilian economic delegation, minister of industry and commerce, Angelo Calmon de Sa, now on a visit to Poland.

In the course of the talk, they discussed issues concerning Polish-Brazilian economic relations and pointed with satisfaction to their swift development. They stated that further development of trade exchange requires to ensure mutual supplies of basic materials for industry and agriculture as well as considerable intensification of polish exports to Brazil, particularly in the field of electroengineering industry. Attention was also paid to development of cooperation in mining and mining machine industry. Long-term agreements and contracts as well as financial cooperation, will play a significant role in shaping mutual Polish-Brazilian economic relations.

The meeting was attended by Minister of Foreign Trade and Maritime Economy Jerzy Olszewski and Polish Commercial Councelor to Brazil Tomasz Mlyniec on the Polish side and by the director of the European department at the Brazilian ministry of foreign affairs Joao Paulo [name indistinct] Paranhos do Rio Branco.

JARUZELSKI GIVEN TITLE OF HONORARY MINER

LD042000Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 4 Jul 78 LD

[Text] At a ceremony in Katowice today, Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, minister of national defense, was given the title of honorary miner of the Polish People's Republic in recognition of his services for the fatherland and sincere gratitude for the help and creative contribution made by the soldiers of the Polish People's Army in the development of mining industry.

General Jaruzelski was given the insignia of the mining profession, a miner's uniform and sword, lamp and pickaxe. In expression of his gratitude for the distinction, General Jaruzelski said that soldiers and miners work shoulder to shoulder: The soldier defends peace and the miner creates the materials essential for the life of the nation with the same courage and love of fatherland.

BAKA, PZPR STUDY GROUP VISITS ITALY

AU301625Y Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 29 Jun 78 p 4 AU

[Text] PAP-- PZPR study group led by Wladyslaw Baka, deputy head of the Central Committee Department of Economic Planning and Analyzes, visited Italy at the invitation of the PCI Central Committee.

The delegation had talks with Luciano Barca and Guido Cappelloni, Central Committee members and respective heads of the Department of Economic Programming and Reforms and of the Department of Industry and Small Production, and with the leadership of the PCI Center for Political and Economic Studies (CESPE). It also met with the students of the PCI Central Party school.

The delegation studied the current Italian socioeconomic problems and PCI strategy in this regard. Much attention was devoted to exchanging information on using the achievements of the socioeconomic sciences for developing party program concepts. During the talks, which took place in a cordial atmosphere, the sides stressed the great usefulness of further developing PZPR-PCI cooperation.

FRENCH CP STUDY GROUP RECEIVED BY OFFICIALS

AU0515427 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 3 Jul 78 p 4 AU

[Text] PAP--A PCF study group led by Andre Reau, member of the PCF federation bureau in Paris, has visited Poland at the invitation of the PZPR Central Committee.

The French guests studied the implementation of the PZPR sixth and seventh congress resolutions, in particular social policy and selected problems of ideological work.

The PCF representatives were received by Teodor Palimaka, head of the Central Committee Administration Department, and by Waclaw Piatkowski, head of the Foreign Department. They also studied some of the problems encountered by the PZPR Voivodship committees in Katowice and Krakow.

NEW FOREIGN TRADE VICE MINISTER APPOINTED

AU0316357 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 30 Jun 78 p 8 AU

[Text] PAP--On the motion of the minister of foreign trade and maritime economy, the chairman of the Council of Ministers appointed Mgr Antoni Karas to the post of undersecretary of state in the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Maritime Economy.

BRIEFS

SWEDISH TRANSPORTATION COOPERATION--On the occasion of the millionth ton of freight having been transported from Swinoujscie to Ystad by the Polish railroad ferries in freight cars, a meeting was held in Swinoujscie between the Polish and Swedish ministers of communications--Mieczyslaw Zajfryd and Bo Turosson--during which the problems of the two countries' further cooperation in transportation were discussed. Swedish Ambassador to Poland Carl Rappe took part. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 29 Jun 78 p 4 AU]

ATOMIC RESEARCH--A Polish-Soviet scientific seminar on industrial uses of high-temperature reactors has ended in Mogilany near Cracow. The meeting marks the beginning of a new area for Polish-Soviet cooperation in atomic science. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0200 GMT 29 Jun 78 LD]

AMBASSADOR TO FRG--The chairman of the Council of Ministers has recalled Manager Engineer Jan Siminski from the post of deputy chairman of the Planning Commission of the Council of Ministers in connection with his appointment as Polish ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary in the Federal Republic of Germany. The premier thanked Jan Siminski for his work at the leading state posts he has occupied so far. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 3 Jul 78 LD]

CEAUSESCU CHAIRS STATE COUNCIL MEETING 5 JUL

Decrees Adopted

AU051705Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 5 Jul 78

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today presided over a State Council meeting at the Palace of the Republic. Deputy prime ministers of the government, ministers, other leaders of central bodies, and the chairmen of certain permanent commissions of the Grand National Assembly participated as guests.

During the meeting, the State Council discussed and adopted the following decrees: on the distribution and consumption of natural gas; on precious metals and stones; on approving the statutes of the associations of agricultural producers and private farms in non-cooperativized localities; on modifying law No 33 of 1968 on training youth for the defense of the fatherland; on modifying law No 36 of 1975 on systematizing, designing and building traffic roads in (?urban and rural) localities; on evaluating damage to public property by felling, uprooting, destroying or degrading [word indistinct] trees, seedlings and offshoots, on modifying decree No 232 of 1974 on the prevention and extinguishing of fires which has become law No [number indistinct]; on remuneration for work performed by lawyers to grant juridical assistance; on pensions and other rights of social insurance of lawyers; on approving the norms of conditions under which animals may be slaughtered in special circumstances, [word indistinct] for slaughtering cows and ewes; on the application of special sanitary-veterinary measures to prevent spreading epizoites and on granting compensations to those who have had damage following the application of these measures; and on establishing and punishing violation of the sanitary-veterinary norms.

The State Council then examined and ratified several agreements, conventions and protocols concluded by Romania with various countries.

All the above mentioned decrees were first discussed and favorably endorsed by the permanent commissions of the Grand National Assembly and by the Legislative Council. The State Council approved the composition of the commission for examining the activity of resolving the proposals, notifications, complaints and applications sent by working people to the State Council.

The State Council then examined and approved the accountability report on the activity of the Supreme Tribunal in 1977, and the report on the activity of the bodies of the Prosecutor's Office of the Socialist Republic of Romania in 1977, and recommended that the activity of publicizing laws should be intensified, as should the activity of explaining laws to citizens in the spirit of strengthening order of socialist [word indistinct].

The State Council then resolved certain problems concerning current activity.

International Agreements Ratified

AU051937Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1908 GMT 5 Jul 78 AU

[Excerpt] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 5/7/1978--On July 5, 1978, Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, chaired a meeting of the State Council at the Republic Palace.

The State Council examined and ratified:

The long-term agreement on economic and technical cooperation between the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt, signed in Cairo on March 2, 1978, the agreement on cooperation in education, science and culture between the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt, signed in Cairo on January 25, 1978, the agreement between the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Government of Canada, on their mutual relations in fishing, concluded in Bucharest on January 17, 1978, the consular convention between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Republic of Tunisia, signed in Tunis on October 8, 1977, the convention between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Republic of Austria on avoiding double taxation on incomes and property, signed in Vienna on September 30, 1976, the convention on the prevention and sanctioning of defences against persons that enjoy international protection, including diplomatic agents, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations Organisation on December 14, 1973, the international convention on the elimination and reprisal of apartheid crime, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations Organisation on November 30, 1973, the protocol on the modification of the convention on the multilateral settlements in transferable roubles and the organisation of the International Bank for Economic Cooperation as also the rules of the bank, signed in Moscow on November 23, 1977, the protocol on the settlement of passage of the Romanian-Yugoslav state frontier, in connection with the building and use of the etnylene-propylene pipeline, from the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the Socialist Republic of Romania, which crosses underwater the Irzava River, signed in Timisoara on November 25, 1977, the protocol on the amendment of the convention on international civil aviation, concluded in Montreal on September 30, 1977. The State Council also ratified the protocol on Romania's adhesion to the protocol of trade negotiations among the developing countries, concluded in Geneva on March 3, 1978 and approved the rules of origin for regulating the application of customs tax reductions granted to the Socialist Republic of Romania under the protocol of trade negotiations among the developing countries.

The State Council discussed and approved a number of decrees of an internal nature.

GNA SESSION OPENS, CEAUSESCU PRESENT

AU061005Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0914 GMT 6 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 6/7/1978--The seventh session of the seventh legislature of the Grand National Assembly of Romania started proceedings in plenum, in the presence of President Nicoale Ceausescu, on July 6.

The agenda of the session concludes [as received] the validation of the election of deputies to the Grand National Assembly [GNA] and the taking of oath of loyalty and devotion to the Socialist Republic of Romania, the bill on the population health protection, the bill on the modification and completion of the law on remuneration according to the quantity and quality of the work done, the bill on the organization and management of the state socialist units, the bills on the approval of the decrees with power of law issued by the State Council, modifications in the composition of GNA standing commissions.

The chairman of the Credentials Commission, Mihai Telescu, delivered the report on the validation of elections of deputies to the GNA. By open ballot, the deputies validated the election of Ion Croitoru as deputy to the Tirgu Jena No 8 constituency, Bacau County, of May Guntner as deputy to the Miercurea Sibiului No 6 constituency, Sibiu County and of Gligor Urs, as deputy to the Cimpia Turzii No 7 constituency, Cluj County.

During the morning meeting, the GNA chairman greeted the presence at the GNA session of the Australian parliamentary delegation led by John William Bourchier, the first Australian parliamentary delegation that visits Romania at the invitation of the Grand National Assembly.

The session then heard reports on the bills on the agenda and examined the respective bills.

Nicolae Nicolaescu, minister of health, delivered the report of the first law of Romania on health protection. The proceedings continue.

CEAUSESCU CHAIRS JOINT PLENUM, SPEAKS

AU052057Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1945 GMT 5 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 5/7/1978--The joint plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and of the Supreme Council of Economic and Social Development was held on July 5 under the chairmanship of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party.

The participants in the plenary meeting kept a moment's silence in the memory of Stefan Peterfi, member of the CC of the RCP, vice-president of the State Council, remarkable party militant, well-known scientist, who died in the period elapsed since the previous plenary meeting.

The plenary meeting debated: the draft of the single national plan of economic and social development for 1979 and 1980 and the draft of the 1979 state budget.

At the end of the proceedings Nicolae Ceausescu made a speech.

The plenary meeting unanimously approved the two drafts, highlighting the fact that their provisions reflect the correctness of the party and state policy of developing the entire national economy at a sustained rate.

The plenary meeting of the Central Committee unanimously approved the foreign policy and the international activity of the RCP and of the Romanian state, of RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu.

CINTEIA COMMENTARY WARNS OF MILITARY CONFRONTATIONS

AU031100Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0945 GMT 3 Jul 78 AU

["The Way of Military Confrontations--A Source of Serious Dangers"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 3/7/1978--The experience of life, the whole historical development shows that the disputed issues among states cannot find solution by way of arms, by acts of strength. On the contrary, armed confrontations, military clashes complicate and sharpen still more the problems, lead to irreconcilable positions, add fresh elements of tension and animosity, feed the revenge-seeking spirit thus rendering still more difficult the crystallization of equitable solutions, stresses daily SCINTEIA in its latest issue. It is a serious error, a dangerous illusion to believe that disputes, pending issues of a territorial or other nature would progress toward solutioning by resorting to the force of weapons. The only result is the still more marked envenoming of the political climate.

The more stringent is the need for rejecting the policy of military confrontation by the states that have won of late their independence, as following the long colonial domination, they are faced with tremendous tasks linked to the imperative demand of liquidating the heavy burden of underdevelopment, of eliminating the economic gaps and speeding up the march forward on the road of raising the living standard, of prosperity and progress. These tasks call for the mobilization of all forces and material and human resources and their channelling toward economic and social development.

Referring to the case of the countries in the region called the Horn of Africa, where flames of military conflicts, with their whole train of destructions, damages and sufferings have been burning for some time now, the paper writes: It goes without saying that for all these countries each resource is of greatest value, especially when it is channelled toward peaceful economic construction, that is precisely why the line of military confrontations can only render still difficult the implementation of the constructive tasks, severely prejudice the recovery of the lag behind, hamper the settlement of the economic, social, cultural questions of the society.

At the same time, the line of armed clashes draws the developing states ever more in the vortex of the arms race, which brings about still bigger obstacles in the path of economic and social development. The earmarking of bigger funds to arming implicitly means the diminution of the means meant for the stringent demands of economic and social development.

Of course, the paper adds, to resolutely reject the way of military confrontations, does not at all mean to deny the peoples' right to conquer or defend, at any cost and by any means, their freedom, sovereignty, national independence, as experience proves that there is no force apt to bring to its knees a people which is resolved to defend its national freedom and independence at the cost of any sacrifice.

The dimensions of the problems facing the developing countries naturally do not only urge for the intense and complete employment of each country's individual efforts but also presuppose, as an essential condition, the united and concerted action of all of them. It is only in close unity, only by backing and assisting each other, and not by fighting each other, benefitting also of a large collaboration on equal footing with the other world states, that these countries can solve their development problems, can focus their attention on peaceful construction. The way of approaching the disputes by arms can only severely affect their unity, which bears on the fight capacity with united forces in defence of the just won independence and freedom.

In the world today, which is a world of interdependences, under circumstances of tendencies of redividing the spheres of influence being opposed to each other in the world arena, the local conflicts have ever wider implications.

Even the conflicts of a local character, between developing countries, generate serious dangers not only for the states involved, but also for the whole of international relations, for world peace. It is a reality that the military confrontations magnetize in their vortex further and further states, enlarge the areas of conflict, give rise to new rivalries and sources of clashes.

At the same time, it is known that some of the states involved in conflicts are concerned with getting from the outside or developing by their own means (?for) nuclear weapons. It can be easily understood that what huge danger to world peace would be created by the use of nuclear weapons in the case of local conflicts, notes SCINTEIA.

Romania declares with unabated consistency for the attempts to solving problems by force to be rejected, the paper writes.

The Romanian state insists on the need for the tense situations to be overcome, for an end to be put to military confrontations, for not allowing the voice of reason [to be] covered by machine guns. Romania considers that any disputed issue, no matter how intricate, difficult or complex can find peaceful, negotiated solution, by patient discussions, grounded on full equality, in the spirit of understanding, receptivity and mutual regard for the legitimate interests of each and every nation. The problems among the countries on the African Continent must be solved by those countries themselves, the world peoples have the right to independence, to peace, have the right to put an end to oppression of all kinds. Giving up force, resorting to discussions, to negotiations in case of interstate disputes and conflicts is the only rational, constructive way. By following this way, the extinction of the hotbeds of conflict can be ensured, conditions are created for all forces and human and material resources to be channelled toward development, toward peaceful economic objectives. Thus, it is only by way of peace and understanding, by way of solving disputes that the economic and social progress can be ensured, that independence can be strengthened, that the peoples' aspirations can be attained.

JAPANESE COMMUNIST PARTY CHAIRMAN ARRIVES

AU051942Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1926 GMT 5 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 5/7/1978--Kenji Miyamoto, chairman of the Presidium of the CC of the Communist Party of Japan arrived in Bucharest in the afternoon of July 5, for a visit to Romania at the invitation of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party.

At the Otopeni Airport, the guest was welcomed by Constantin Dascalescu and Dumitru Popescu, members of the Executive Political Committee, secretaries of the CC of the RCP, by Vasile Musai, secretary of the CC of the RCP.

Meets Ceausescu

AU052032Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1958 GMT 5 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 5/7/1978--A meeting took place in Bucharest on Wednesday evening between Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and Kenji Miyamoto, chairman of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Japan who is visiting Romania. The talk on the occasion passed in an atmosphere of warm friendship.

OFFICIALS RECEIVE AUSTRALIAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION

AU032106Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1940 GMT 3 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 3/7/1978--The parliamentary delegation of Australia led by J.W. Bourchier, now visiting Romania at the invitation of the Grand National Assembly, was received on Monday by Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly; Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation; Ion Dinca, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Bucharest Municipality People's Council, mayor general of the capital city; and Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs.

The chairman of the Grand National Assembly gave a dinner in honour of the guests.

In the morning the Australian parliamentary delegation visited the heavy machines enterprise of Bucharest.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON MOROCCAN FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

LD3C2305Y Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 30 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Following the official visit by M'hamed Boucetta, minister of state in charge of foreign affairs and cooperation, to the Romanian Socialist Republic, a joint Romanian-Moroccan communique was issued highlighting the great welcome the Romanian president accorded the Moroccan foreign minister, who delivered a message of cordiality and friendship to him from King Hassan II of Morocco.

Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu thanked the king for his message and asked M'hamed Boucetta to convey his heartfelt wishes for the king's health and happiness and for the progress and prosperity of the Moroccan people.

The Romanian and Moroccan foreign ministers held official talks in a cordial atmosphere characterized by full understanding. On bilateral relations the two sides expressed their satisfaction with the positive development in political relations and the development of cooperation in the economic, technical, cultural and scientific fields. The two sides agreed on the need to create great opportunities for the expansion of technical and economic cooperation between the two countries in the fields of industry, agriculture, energy, mining and transport to achieve a steady growth based on common grounds.

The Moroccan and Romanian ministers presided over the meetings of the Romanian-Moroccan joint governmental committee for economic and technical cooperation which convened in Bucharest. The following agreements have been concluded:

An agreement on economic and technical cooperation;

An agreement on a number of loans;

An agreement for the establishment, organization and formation of a government committee for economic and technical cooperation;

A protocol on the program of exchange of goods for the years 1979-1983; and minutes of the first meeting of the governmental committee.

The two ministers noted the positive radical developments that have taken place in the international field and affirmed the full desire of governments and peoples to put an end to imperialism and colonialism and achieve development without any foreign intervention. The two sides spoke of the need for a unified action by governments and peoples to achieve broader international cooperation and to destroy once and for all the policy of force, hegemony and the division of the world into spheres of influence. The two ministers asserted that relations among states must be based on the principles of equal rights and respect for national sovereignty and nonuse of force or threat of force.

They expressed the hope for unity and solidarity among the developing countries, for the unity of the nonalined countries and for the contribution of all countries toward the solution of major issues.

On the situation in the Middle East the two ministers pointed out that tension there constitutes a constant threat to world peace and security. They expressed the hope that the countries concerned would unite their efforts to find a solution to the Middle East crisis.

On the situation in Africa they affirmed that the conflicts on the African Continent must be settled by the African countries on the basis of the principle of noninterference in internal affairs, national independence and sovereignty and territorial integrity.

The two sides affirmed that the problems of the continent must be solved by the African countries themselves without any foreign intervention, and that solidarity and cooperation among them must be strengthened.

The two ministers expressed their countries' hope for the realization of the independence of the peoples of Namibia and Zimbabwe and the destruction once and for all of the policy of racial discrimination and apartheid pursued by the Government of South Africa.

The two ministers stressed the need for the adoption by all member countries of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe of measures to promote European security and cooperation and the establishment of new democratic relations between the continent's countries so that they can help in serving world peace and security.

The two ministers spoke of the need for the adoption of measures leading to disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament, the checking of the arms race and the reduction of war budgets and military equipment, and the use of money thus saved for serving humanity. They also spoke of the need to contribute toward the social and economic development of all countries, particularly the developing countries.

The two ministers expressed their countries' will to work for the ending of underdevelopment and the establishment of a new world political and economic system so that international relations can be founded on new principles of equality and justice, and so that the social and economic progress of all countries, particularly the developing countries, can be achieved.

The Moroccan minister of state in charge of foreign affairs and cooperation expressed his thanks for the welcome he was accorded. He invited the foreign minister of the Romanian Socialist Republic to pay an official visit to Morocco. The invitation was accepted and its date will be fixed in the future.

PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH ALGERIA 30 JUN

AU3020047 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1930 GMT 30 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 30/6/1978--The protocol was signed in Bucharest on June 30 of the fourth session of the joint Romanian-Algerian commission for the development of commercial relations and economic, scientific and technical cooperation. The protocol stipulates measures on further developing the collaboration in oil and petro-chemical industries, mining, hydro-technical construction, agriculture and expert cadres' training.

For Romania, the document was signed by Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, and for Algeria by Sid Ahmed Ghozali, minister of energy and petrochemistry.

During his stay in Romania, the Algerian minister had talks with Angelo Miculescu, deputy prime minister and minister of agriculture and food industry, Mihail Florescu, minister of chemistry, Gheorghe Dobra, first deputy minister of mining, oil and geology. The guest saw round economic units in Bucharest and in the provinces.

SPANISH FOREIGN BANK PRESIDENT MEETS FINANCE MINISTER

AU031717Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0950 GMT 3 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 3/7/1978--Aspects of the development and diversification of the cooperation between Romania and Spain in the financial-banking domain were discussed on July 3 by Paul Niculescu, deputy prime minister and minister of finance of Romania, and Hermin Zelada de Andres Moreno, president of the Foreign Bank of Spain, who is visiting Romania.

SCIENCE COUNCIL CHAIRMAN URSU MEETS SOVIET COUNTERPART

AU031846Y Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 30 Jun 78 p 4 AU

[Text] On Thursday Comrade Ioan Ursu, chairman of the National Council for Science and Technology, had talks with V.A. Kirillin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology.

The two sides examined the current stage of bilateral scientific-technical cooperation and established new measures to expand cooperation in this area during the 1978-80 period and after that. The meeting was attended by Soviet ambassador to Bucharest V.I. Drozdenko.

ITALIANS OF ROMANIAN ORIGIN ESTABLISH ASSOCIATION

AU3011?5Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0500 GMT 30 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Citizens of Romanian origin currently residing in Italy have decided to establish an association called "Dacia" of all those who were born and have lived in Romania, regardless of nationality, and who have settled in Italy. At the meeting which took place at the (Romagna) Academy as part of the series of events devoted to the 60th anniversary of the formation of the united Romanian state, the participants decided to send a message to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu in which they state their intention to contribute to a better and more accurate understanding of contemporary Romanian realities and Romanian history, culture and art, and to the development of the traditional friendly Romanian-Italian relations.

JEWISH COMMUNITY MEETS, CABLES CEAUSESCU

AU032100Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1930 GMT 3 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 3/7/1978--On July 3 a festive meeting was held in the main synagogue of Bucharest, marking 40 years of activity as rabbi and 30 years since the election of Dr Moses Rosen as chief rabbi of the Jewish community in Romania.

Taking part were Eugen Jebeleanu, vice-chairman of the National Council of the Socialist Unity Front; Ion Rosianu, chairman of the Religious Cult Department; Tudor Ionescu, chairman of the National Peace Committee, representatives of the religious cults of Romania.

Attending were also Yosef Burg, minister, representative of the prime minister of the State of Israel, representatives of international Jewish organisations, chiefs of the Mosaic cult from many countries of the world.

Taking part was also Yitzhaq Korn, chairman of the Israel-Romania Friendship Association.

Present were Rudolph Aggrey, U.S. ambassador and Abba Gefen, ambassador of the State of Israel in Bucharest.

At the end of the meeting, the telegram addressed to President Nicolae Ceausescu was read out, a telegram which reads: The leaders of big world Jewish organisations, of the Jewish communities from all over the world, gathered in Bucharest, together with heads of all Jewish communities of Romania express their deep gratitude to you for the broad religious freedoms enjoyed by the Jewish communities in Romania, alongside of the other religious denominations, for the fully equal civic rights of the Jewish population, for the humanistic and wise way in which you treat the specific problems of this population that suffered so much in the past and that lives today in Romania in full dignity and freedom. The home and foreign policy of Socialist Romania is admired all over the world. The assertion of the right to a free and independent life, to sovereignty of all states, including Israel, is a fundamental principle of this country's policy.

We wholeheartedly wish you, the telegram reads in conclusion, good health and fresh successes in your noble activity for the progress and blossoming of Romania, for defending peace in the world.

PETROCHEMICAL COMBINE TO BEGIN OPERATIONS THIS YEAR

AU0421187 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1922 GMT 4 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 4/7/1978--The first capacities of the great petrochemical platform of Navodari--one of the largest objectives of investments under the 1976-1980 five-year plan of Romania--will start producing this year, not in 1979, as initially planned. The most important unit of the combine, the oil distillery is to start producing soon. This strong industrial platform built on a surface of 100 hectares of land that previously were covered by the Black Sea, will ensure a high efficiency for the investments.

Besides the distillery, all the 27 plants and factories of the Navodari combine are to enter into operation by 1982, thus ensuring a wide range of products for the production of synthetic yarn and fibres, plastics, synthetic rubber, etc. The technologies of these units were elaborated in Romania and offer the possibility for crude oil to be better put into value, to chemicalize over 25 percent of the processed quantity, this being the highest figure in the country, preserving nature at the same time by avoiding pollution. Residual waters for instance will be cleaned before flowing into the sea, by means of a large plant being built to this purpose, while the gas will be caught and completely turned into good account. At the same time, using the pirite wastes resulted from the production of the sulphuric acid, iron and non-ferrous ores will be obtained. An important source for the production of building materials--prefabs and bricks--as well as of fertilizers, is the phosphoplaster resulted from the process of producing phosphatic fertilizers. Important amounts of inorganic products will also be obtained from the iron salts resulted from the process of phosphorite production. The whole activity of the petrochemical combine will also benefit by the facilities created by the maritime harbour that will be built in the neighborhood.

DELEGATE NITA ADDRESSES BONN SCIENTIFIC FORUM

AU0321037 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1945 GMT 3 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Bonn, (AGERPRES), 3/7/1978--Addressing the preparatory meeting of the European scientific forum whose proceedings are being held in Bonn, Romania's representative Constantin Nita said that the agenda of the forum must correspond to the letter and spirit of the final act of the CSCE, must be a synthesis of the proposals presented, contribute to the discussion of the acute problems posed in science and lead to the adoption of concrete measures and recommendations for stimulating scientific cooperation.

The fact that 15 delegates have suggested over 35 subjects, the Romanian delegate said, demonstrates the interest the European states take in initiating new forms of scientific collaboration among their specialty institutions, as also their wish to contribute in this way to the application of the relevant provisions of the final act.

Referring to the nature of the forum, the Romanian representative said that it must not be conceived as a non-governmental meeting. On the contrary, he said, the more stress the participants in the proceedings will lay on the need for strengthening and diversifying scientific collaboration among states and elaborate solutions for hastening the access of all countries to the gains of modern science and technique, the more important its results will be.

CHEMISTRY COURSES FOR ARAB COUNTRIES CONCLUDE

AU302012Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1909 GMT 30 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, ACERPRES, 30/6/1978--The refresher courses in the technology and maintenance of installations of chemical fertilizers, organized by the UNIDO-Romania joint center, in collaboration with the center for improved training of workers in chemical industry, for highly trained technical cadres in the units members of the Arab federation of chemical fertilizers producers, concluded in Bucharest on June 30.

For almost one month, engineers from Egypt, Iraq, Syria and Tunis attended theoretical courses and performed field work in enterprises and on combines of the industrial central of chemical fertilizers.

SHAH OF IRAN RECEIVES DEPARTING AMBASSADOR

AU012043Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1924 GMT 1 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Teheran, 1/7/78 AGERPRES--During the talk conducted with Mohammad Reza Pahlavi Aryamehr of Iran by Alexandru Boaba, Romanian ambassador, on ending his mission to Iran, the shahanshah emphasized the high level attained by the Romanian-Iranian relations and by the collaboration between the two countries for the settlement of the major issues of international life. Likewise, the Iranian sovereign showed he expected with great interest the Romanian visit, the meeting with President Nicolae Ceausescu for the continuation of the summit dialogue and for the realization of fresh understandings on developing and diversifying more the relations between the two countries.

Messages were exchanged on the occasion between the Romanian president and the shahanshah of Iran.

The same day, the Romanian ambassador was received by Empress Farah, who requested that Elena Ceausescu be conveyed wishes of good health and happiness and expressed the hope that they would have soon the opportunity to meet again in Bucharest.

YUGOSLAVIA'S DOLANC RECEIVES AMBASSADOR TO BELGRADE

AU051537Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 5 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Comrade Stane Dolanc, secretary of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, today received Nicolae Mihai, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Romania to Belgrade.

On this occasion, warm greetings were extended to Comrade Josip Broz Tito on behalf of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP Secretary General and president of the republic, together with best wishes for health and happiness; and wishes for new and important achievements to the friendly Yugoslav people in implementing the decisions of the 11th LCY Congress.

Expressing thanks on behalf of Comrade Josip Broz Tito, Stane Dolanc, in turn, asked the Romanian ambassador to convey cordial wishes for health and happiness to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.

During the ensuing talk, the two sides stressed the sound relations of cooperation in various fields between Romania and Yugoslavia and expressed satisfaction with the continuously upward trend of these relations in the spirit of understandings agreed upon between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Josip Broz Tito.

BRITISH-ROMANIAN FRIENDSHIP GROUP MEETS IN LONDON

AU060959Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0910 GMT 6 Jul 78 AU

[Text] London, AGERPRES, 6/7/1978--The Great Britain-Romania parliamentary group of friendship had a special meeting on July 5, on the recent visit by President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu to Great Britain.

On the occasion, the members of the group expressed their full satisfaction for having had the outstanding Romanian political and statesman as their guest, as well as for the particularly fruitful results the visit concluded with.

During this event, Stan Newens, member of the House of Commons, presented the book "Nicolae Ceausescu--The Effort To Create a Modern Romania", in which the speaker highlighted the personality and activity of the Romanian head of state for creating a modern society in Romania and for building a better world.

BRIEFS

ROMANIAN-SUDANESE TU TALKS--Comrade Gheorghe Pana, chairman of the Central Council of the General Union of Romanian Trade Unions, today received the delegation of the Sudanese Federation of Trade Unions and clerks led by its chairman (Abdul Ali-Abdullah), who is paying a visit to our country to exchange experience. [Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 30 Jun 78 AU]

SAARINEN RECEIVES AMBASSADOR--Chairman of the Finnish Communist Party [FCP] Aarne Saarinen received Romanian Ambassador to Helsinki Constantin Blad, in connection with the conclusion of the latter's mission in Finland. On this occasion, Comrade Aarne Saarinen extended fraternal greetings and best wishes for health and happiness to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu as well as wishes for success in his highly responsible activity. The FCP chairman expressed satisfaction with the continuous development of relations between the FCP and RCP and stressed that there are all prerequisites for raising them onto higher levels. [Text] [Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 30 Jun 78 AU]

ADN, AGERPRES COOPERATION AGREEMENT--ADN Director General Guenter Poetschke visited Romania on 28-29 June. A cooperation agreement was signed on this occasion between ADN and AGERPRES. At the end of his visit, the guest was received by Comrade Dumitru Popescu, member of the Executive Political Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee. The meeting was attended by AGERPRES Director General Ion Cumpanasu. The sides discussed the development of press cooperation between the two countries. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 30 Jun 78 p 4 AU]

PRESIDENT TITO VISITS OZREN MOUNTAIN

AU051713 [Editorial Report AU] Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian at 1400 GMT on 5 July carries a 10-minute report by Radio Sarajevo correspondent Brana Djuranovic on President Tito's visit to Ozren Mountain near Tjentiste. Opening his report, Brana Djuranovic states:

"This morning President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito, together with Comrade Raif Dizdarevic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina, and Nikola Stojanovic, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina, visited Ozren, where he was wounded on 9 June 1943 during the break through the enemy ring in the fifth offensive. Here where he was wounded, he met today people's hero Vlado Segrt, and Radonja Dodig who was a member of the second escort squad of the Second Company during the time of the break through the enemy ring. A spontaneous and sincere conversation about those difficult days of 1943 also took place here today," Djuranovic reports.

This introduction by Djuranovic is followed by a 4-minute poorly-received recording of the aforementioned conversation during which apparently Vlado Segrt or Radonja Dodig gives an account of what happened when Tito was wounded. The account is occasionally interrupted by laughter or a brief remark by some other unidentified speaker, apparently Tito, briefly confirming what had happened.

"Leaving the place marked as being where President Tito was wounded, President Tito went to a plateau accompanied by Comrades Branko Mikulic, Cvijetin Mijatovic, Milanko Renovica, Josip Vrhovec, Vlado Segrt and Radonja Dodig, correspondent Djuranovic reports and adds that a conversation was then held on how President Tito was wounded, introducing a recording of Tito describing and apparently showing the wound: "Here it came out and here, you see, it penetrated higher but only one piece came out. The second piece was extracted in 1952. It was as (?big) as a finger and had started moving. It hit the bone and broke and one came out and the other remained." At this point an unidentified speaker notes that the bone was stronger than the shrapnel and Tito is heard saying: "Yes, stronger; this is a bone from Zagorje." The remark is followed by general laughter.

During the continuation of the recording, Tito appears to be recalling briefly the events of the day when he was wounded. Poor recording precludes exact rendition of what is said. Tito is heard saying that "it was difficult at that time" but, he adds "I never lost my faith that we would win."

Answering a question by an unidentified speaker Tito recalls that he spent one whole month in the area in 1943. Explaining why he ordered to move closer to the German positions at the time when he was wounded, Tito is heard saying: "Yes, closer to them because they could not go there themselves: There is forest and I was not afraid of Germans at close quarters because then our weapons were equal." A mostly unintelligible exchange of remarks between Tito and his escorts follows and Tito is heard observing that today "there are no enemies nearby." His remark is greeted by general laughter and Tito adds: "I wonder today at the enormous confidence of the people, of the fighters who fought together with us at that time." Tito is also heard giving an account of an incident with one of the fighters who refused to extinguish a fire when he ordered him to do so.

"I became angry," Tito says, "and I said to him: Now listen, you are endangering the lives of many others." But, as Tito is heard recalling, when Tito kicked the fire with his foot, the fighter only looked at him and said that he would start the fire again after Tito left. Tito is he rd laughing at this account together with others and saying amid laughter: "Now what can you do to him?"

Correspondent Djuranovic then concludes his reportage: "This is how this one hour at Ozren passed quickly for all those present. As always all those present wanted to have a photograph together with Tito to remember this unforgettable meeting. In a good mood and smiling, President Tito left Ozren accompanied by Raif Dizdarevic and Nikola Stojanovic and drove to Tjentiste."

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON VISIT BY JAPAN'S MIYAMOTO

LD052338Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1640 GMT 5 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--A joint communique was published today on the visit to Yugoslavia by Kenji Miyamoto, chairman of the Japanese Communist Party Central Committee Presidium. The communique reads:

"Kenji Miyamoto, chairman of the Japanese Communist Party Central Committee Presidium, paid a friendly visit to Yugoslavia from 28 June to 5 July 1978 at the invitation of Josip Broz Tito, president of the LCY. He was accompanied by Koichiro Ueda, vice chairman of the Central Committee Presidium; Hiroshi Tachiki, member of the Central Committee Presidium; Saburo Uno, member of the Central Committee; and others.

"President Josip Broz Tito and Chairman Kenji Miyamoto held talks in an atmosphere marked by cordiality, openness and mutual trust and understanding.

"Separate talks were attended on the Yugoslav side by Stane Dolanc, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Dr Aleksandr Grlickov, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Vlado Janzic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Zvonko Grahek, deputy director of the Department for International Relations of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; and others. Attending on the Japanese side were Koichiro Ueda, vice chairman of the Central Committee Presidium; Hiroshi Tachiki, member of the Central Committee Presidium; Saburo Uno, member of the Central Committee; and others.

"Chairman Miyamoto thanked President Tito for the invitation and expressed satisfaction at the realization of his visit to the SFRY and President Tito welcomed Chairman Miyamoto. On this occasion emphasis was placed on the great significance of the visit for the development of friendly relations between the LCY and the Japanese Communist Party.

"Chairman Miyamoto and those accompanying him also visited a number of economic enterprises and sociopolitical communities and organs and organizations of the LCY in the Socialist Republic of Serbia and the Socialist Republic of Croatia and were everywhere welcomed and greeted cordially and warmly.

"An exchange of information and views was carried out on topical sociopolitical developments in Yugoslavia and Japan and on the two parties' activities in the internal and international fields. Measures were discussed concerning the further development and meaningful promotion of cooperation between the LCY and the Japanese Communist Party.

"Chairman Miyamoto spoke about the Japanese Communist Party's development in the postward period and about the recent internal situation, especially the counteroffensive mounted in this period by the reactionary and anticommunist forces which found themselves facing the significant progress of the Japanese Communist Party and the progressive forces over the past 20 years. Miyamoto also discussed the movement aimed at setting up a united front to overcome this counteroffensive and to achieve a democratic transformation of Japan's entire policy, about the struggle for the defense and expansion of the progressive local organs of administration and so forth. He stressed the significance of the struggle for the abrogation of the Japanese-U.S. security treaty and stressed that the breaking off of the Japanese-U.S. military alliance signified the elimination of U.S. imperialism's "nuclear umbrella."

"He also stressed the significance of the close connection between the power of the working class and socialist democracy, spoke about the active interest in the Yugoslav experience of socialist self-management as an expression of a search in this direction and wished the LCY success in these activities.

"President Tito spoke about the LCY's activity, about experience in the building of socialism on the basis of the system of socialist self-management, about--in particular--the results of the recent 11th LCY Congress, and about the strengthening of the LCY's unity.

"President Tito wished the Japanese Communist Party success in its struggle for peace, independence, democracy, progress and socialism in Japan and the world.

"During the exchange of views on international questions it was noted that the views of the two sides were identical or very close.

"In the communist and workers' movement the trends toward the parties' independence and autonomy of the parties in determining and implementing their internal and foreign policies are growing increasingly stronger and the relations between parties are increasingly based on the principles of noninterference in internal affairs, responsibility to the working class and people of their own country, mutual respect, voluntary cooperation on an equal footing, and solidarity. The LCY and the Japanese Communist Party are deeply convinced that these are the only foundations on which it is possible to achieve successful and beneficial cooperation between parties and the independent development of the revolutionary movement in every country.

"Historical experience shows that the diversity of ways and forms of the struggle for socialism and the building of socialism, the independence of the champion of this struggle and cooperation on an equal footing and solidarity between them represent an objective law of the development of socialism as a world process.

"The two sides are convinced that there are no universal models and do not accept the imposition of the policy of any particular party and of a model for the building of socialism. They are also opposed to interference in the internal affairs of other parties and do not accept the reaffirmation of any centers in the workers' and communist movement.

"The two sides stress the need for disputes and conflicts between independent countries to be solved in a peaceful manner and through negotiations.

"Bearing in mind the dangerous intensification of the arms race, the two sides unanimously stressed the importance and topicality of general disarmament and in particular of the conclusion of an international convention on the complete banning of nuclear weapons. The two sides stress the great significance of mobilizing the broad people's masses and the international public in favor of disarmament and of the use of nuclear energy exclusively for peaceful purposes. With regard to the UN General Assembly special session on disarmament, held at the initiative of nonalined countries, the two sides consider that the United Nations is an irreplaceable forum for the settling of this complex problem.

"The two sides noted that the nonalined movement, which has developed successfully since the first conference of the heads of state and government in Belgrade in 1961, is playing an increasingly important role in the present international situation. The policy of nonalinement is today a significant force in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism neocolonialism, bloc relations, racism, hegemonism and all other forms of subordination.

"The Japanese side expressed the conviction that the transformation of Japan into a neutral country would, along with the abrogation of the Japanese-U.S. security treaty and Japan's participation in nonalined countries' conferences, represent a great contribution to the strengthening of the nonalined movement.

"The two sides extend full support to and solidarity with all the peoples and forces struggling against imperialism and colonialism and for peace, freedom, national independence democracy and social progress.

"President Tito and Chairman Miyamoto noted with satisfaction that friendly and meaningful relations were developing between the LCY and the Japanese Communist Party and agreed to continue to develop this cooperation.

"The visit to Yugoslavia by Kenji Miyamoto, chairman of the Japanese CP Central Committee Presidium deepened mutual understanding and militant friendship between the two parties and represents a contribution to the consolidation of the forces of peace, independence, democracy, progress and socialism in the world."

Delegation Departs

ID052258Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1533 GMT 5 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Today Kenji Miyamoto, chairman of the Presidium of the Japanese Communist Party Central Committee, who has been on a 7-day friendly visit to our country, has left Yugoslavia.

At Surcin airport in Belgrade, Chairman Miyamoto and his colleagues were seen off by: Stane Dolanc, secretary of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee; Marko Orlandic, executive secretary of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee; Zvonko Grahek, deputy head of the department for international relations of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee; and others.

FADIL HODZA RECEIVES NEW ALGERIAN AMBASSADOR

LD262058Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1813 GMT 26 Jun 78 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, June 26 (TANJUG)--Algeria's newly appointed ambassador to Yugoslavia, Abdel Hamid Adzali, today presented his letters of credence to Fadil Hodza, vice-president of the Presidency of Yugoslavia, and transmitted to him President Houari Boumediene of Algeria's greetings and best wishes for President Tito.

Speaking on the occasion, Ambassador Adzali emphasized exceptionally good relations between the two countries and their leaders and Algeria's and Yugoslavia's unwavering adherence to the policy of nonalignment which, he said, has always offered opportunity to our two countries to join their efforts to give still greater impulse to this policy, preserve its principles and work for the realization of its goals.

Energetically opposed to attempts at weakening the nonaligned movement, the Algerian ambassador said that the wish for exploitation and domination to continue is hidden in these efforts on the part of imperialist forces.

Vice-President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Fadil Hodza pointed out the successful development of traditionally friendly relations between the two nonaligned countries. Pointing then to the significance of the nonaligned movement, he expressed Yugoslavia's concern over some phenomena and tendencies in the ranks of the non-aligned movement and over attempts to see this movement colored from left-and-right-wing positions so as to have it incapacitated in that way.

Emphasizing that there lies the main threat to the unity of the nonaligned movement, Fadil Hodza expressed his conviction that Yugoslavia and Algeria, together with other nonaligned countries, will make their full contribution to overcoming current difficulties and achieving closer unity and greater action capability of the nonaligned countries internationally.

TANJUG COMMENTS ON RELATIONS WITH NEIGHBORS

AU052211Y Belgrade TANJUG in Russian 1210 GMT 3 Jul 78 AU

["Cooperation With Neighbors"--TANJUG heading]

[Text] Belgrade--Cooperation with neighbor countries is a priority element of Yugoslavia's foreign policy. Therefore it is quite understandable that the 11th [LCY] Congress elucidated all the positive aspects and the scope of this cooperation and at the same time pointed out everything that is a burden on these relations and a source of misunderstanding.

The 11th LCY Congress devoted considerable attention to cooperation with the neighboring countries. This is natural for several reasons. By cooperating with the neighboring countries in the political, economic, scientific-technical and other fields on the basis of the principles of respect for equality, sovereignty, territorial integrity, noninterference in the internal affairs and other principles of active peaceful coexistence, Yugoslavia is making a significant contribution to consolidating peace and stability on the entire European Continent and particularly in the Balkans.

A number of positive examples confirming this conclusion were cited at the congress. The conclusion of the Osimo agreements with Italy is one example: These agreements have definitively confirmed the inviolability of the borders between the two countries and have resolved some other questions among which special importance is attached to the question of insuring for the national minorities the possibilities for their unhindered development, of special importance not only from the viewpoint of mutual relations between the two countries but rather also from a broader European viewpoint and from the viewpoint of implementation of the Helsinki CSCE final act.

Of course, without even the least intention of idealizing this cooperation, the congress cited a number of positive examples attesting to the successes achieved in this field in relations with some of the neighboring countries. The example of cooperation between Yugoslavia and Hungary in the exchange of cultural goods, which was cited at the congress, is very indicative in this connection. Representatives of Hungarian nationality in Yugoslavia and of Yugoslav nationality in Hungary played the most important role in this exchange.

But simultaneously with the positive examples of this cooperation it was also its negative aspects, particularly the problems of the position and the rights of those parts of the Yugoslavia peoples that live as national minorities in the neighboring countries, that attracted the attention of the congress delegates. All the aspects complicating the development of multifaceted bilateral cooperation with certain neighboring countries were quite clearly enumerated at the congress and in its resolution in this connection. The unresolved question of the status of national minorities in the neighboring countries was cited in this connection as the main obstacle to establishing goodneighborly cooperation. Thus the 11th Congress resolution on international relations and Yugoslavia's foreign policy clearly states that the mutual relations with Austria are burdened by the policy of assimilation followed by this state in relation to the Slovene and Croatian national minorities. It is also stated that a successful development of relations with Greece would be even more favorable, unhindered and all-comprehensive if this country initiated a thorough and a positive solution to the question of the position of its Macedonian national minority.

Naturally, cooperation with Bulgaria received the greatest attention in this respect at the congress because, as one participant in the discussion said, our greatest values have been under attack in this country for a long time now, our greatest values; that is, the national liberation struggle and the fulfillment of the national freedoms and national rights of the Macedonian minority in this country. The Bulgarian side's impetuous and tendentious reiteration that "there is no, nor has there ever been a Macedonian national minority" in Bulgaria attests to the total lack of readiness of this country to resolve the question of neighborly relations with Yugoslavia in the spirit of the known principles and in a positive sense. In this light the entire campaigns against Yugoslavia taking place in this country recently are calculated only for political propaganda effect and the only aim of these campaigns is to pass over the truth in silence and the essence of the problem existing in the mutual relations between the two countries. This problem is known not only to the Bulgarian but rather also to the world public and lies in the failure to recognize the most elementary national rights of the Macedonian national minority in this country.

The 11th Congress reached an unambiguous conclusion: Its resolution states that "Yugoslavia regards national minorities as a factor of ties, mutual understanding and goodneighborly cooperation, and the attitude toward them as a yardstick of attitudes also toward the Yuglslav peoples."

MACEDONIANS TO MARK ILINDEN UPRISING ANNIVERSARY

AU052135Y Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 29 Jun 78 p 6 AU

[J.P. report]

[Text] The 75th anniversary of the Ilinden uprising and the Krusevo republic will be solemnly celebrated under Comrade Tito's sponsorship in all of Macedonia and in many countries where there are Macedonian emigrants. The central festive events of this celebration will open in Skopje on 1 August with a festive soiree at which Bosko Stankovski, member of the Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Macedonia and president of the committee for the celebration of this jubilee, will speak on the struggle of the Macedonian people for their liberation and the Ilinden uprising. Afterwards the philharmonic orchestra and the choirs of Skopje radio and television will perform Rista Avramovski's oratorio "Macedonia" with lyrics by Rista Jaceski. On the next day, that is, the anniversary of the uprising, a large rally of the people will be held in Krusevo, the seat of the republic proclaimed at that time, at which Boagoja Popov, president of the Macedonian executive council will speak. Yugoslav radio and television will relay these festivities.

As we were informed at a press conference today, the celebration of the 75th anniversary of the Ilinden uprising has been accompanied by a number of other manifestations. Among other things, 30 new works of a publicity and scientific nature will be published in the year of this jubilee, presenting mainly new information on the revolutionary struggle by the Macedonian people against the Turkish enslavers and various hegemonists from the neighboring countries.

The celebration of the 75th anniversary of the Ilinden epopee of the Macedonian people is also already in progress in Canada, the United States and Australia where many Macedonians live. Macedonian culture days have been held in Toronto, Gary and New York and the main festive events with soirees and large picnics will be held in these places on 3, 5 and 6 August. Judging by the interest shown by the emigrants at present, it is anticipated, for instance, that more than 20,000 Macedonian emigrants will attend the celebration of the 75th anniversary of the Ilinden uprising in Toronto.

KOSOVO TO MARK SERBIAN UPRISING DAY WITH AMNESTY

LD051856Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1624 GMT 5 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Pristina--the presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo adopted a decision at today's session, presided over by Dzavid Nimeni, to mark 7 July, Servian uprising day, with an amnesty for 154 people convicted of offences such as endangering road safety and other common criminal offences. It is reported that 21 people have been freed from serving the remainder of their sentences, 79 have been released on parole, and 54 have had their sentences reduced.

BRIEFS

EARTHQUAKE RELIEF FOR GREECE--Belgrade, June 23 (TANJUG)--In order to help those affected by the strong earthquake [words indistinct] Greece the other day, Yugoslavia's national Red Cross has offered relief to Greece's national Red Cross. Thanking for the offered relief, the Greek Red Cross Society requested that blankets, food and medical supplies be sent in. The first batch of relief is to be sent from Skopje, southeastern Yugoslavia, to Greece, [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1747 GMT 23 Jun 78 LD]

YUGOSLAV-BULGARIAN MIXED COMMISSION--Belgrade, June 22 (TANJUG)--A three-day session of the Yugoslav-Bulgarian mixed commission for commodity exchange ended in Belgrade today. The session concluded that this year's volume of trade will exceed that of last year, when it amounted to about 190 million dollars. These expectations are based on the fact that deals to the value of over 170 million dollars have already been concluded. Therefore the two countries' enterprises display an increasing interest in long-term bilateral cooperation. [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1723 GMT 22 Jun 78 LD]

AGREEMENT WITH ECUADOR--Belgrade, July 5 (TANJUG)--Earlier this evening, Yugoslav Federal Foreign Trade Secretary Metod Rotar and Ecuadorian Industry, Commerce and Integration Minister Galo Montano, signed a new trade agreement between the two countries. Minister Montano is heading the Ecuadorian delegation which arrived here on June 29 for a visit to Yugoslavia. During their several days talks, the two countries' representatives reviewed Yugoslav-Ecuadorian economic relations and indicated ways for their further promotion. The agreement outlines the commodity lists for the coming five-year period. It especially notes possibilities for cooperation in the motorcar industry, electronics, shipbuilding, the engineering and tractor industries. The two sides also arranged soon to sign a scientific-technical cooperation agreement. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 2112 GMT 5 Jul 78 LD]

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